The Bombay Gazette,

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Bombay, 26th Feb. 1862.

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Captain G. T. DAVOREN,

27th Feb. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Owen Glendower*, J. ROBINSON, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship, and take [redacted] of their respective goods as they come to hand they will be landed at the expense and risk; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.

ay, 3rd February, 1862.

NOTICE.

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Bom, 26th Feb. 1862.

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SIR,—In the *Times of India* issue of the 24th instant, under the head of *Local*, the attention of readers, is directed to an "affray in Rampart Row," wherein our firm's name is made mention of. We refrain from offering any remarks of our own upon those observations, until a more suitable opportunity, offers itself. We simply give, for the information of your scientific readers, a few statements of facts, as there are every probability, that the affray may become a question for grave and serious financial enquiry, we will not therefore attempt to take up your space further than we can possibly avoid.

In the first place, we frankly admit being the legitimate Contractors for the erection of the Oriental Bank New Buildings, at the junction of Medow Street with Rampart Row. we also admit that we have executed a portion of the proposed Buildings, and we respectfully observe much more might have been done, and would have been executed, provided the class of materials, stipulated for, and particularized in the Contract specification, had been allowed to be used. We therefore beg to inform the Public. that we have entered into several Contracts for the performance of the works in question, we also state our original Contract with the Bank Authorities which has been broken many months ago. Time will not permit us to show even if we considered it advisable to quote authorities; we will therefore, give a general statement.

The new building for the Oriental Bank Corporation, was to be composed according to Contract and specifications, of the best Callian bricks, with Porebunder facings, qoins, and reviels.

The Contract work was to be according to the specification begun, on the 15th September 1860. Previous to the commencement of the last Monsoons, the Clerk of the works visited Callian brick fields, and condemned all the bricks manufactured, a few days afterwards, one Mr. McEvoy waited upon Mr. Wilcox, the Municipal Surveyor for the Town and Island of Bombay who is the architect for the Oriental Bank Corporation New Bank Buildings, and who subsequently went to Callian brick fields, and likewise condemned all the bricks, then manufactured, and further asserted to Mr. McEvoy, from his inspection of the bricks, he could not pass them in behalf of the Bank Corporation, for he believed them to be all *rubbish*; notwithstanding that the bricks were the *best Callian bricks*, and which his contract specification should only be used. At this period, the season was then so far advanced, that it was physically impossible to procure bricks from any other place than Callian, supposing if there had been a proviso in the contract specification, for the firm to do so, elsewhere.

When the foundations were ready to commence with, there was no Callian bricks procurable, the Bank authorities, then determined to substitute rubble Masonry for brick work, for the under ground portion, and when it was completed, the architect called upon us to furnish a second supplimentary tender, for to substitute the rubble Masonry again for brick work; in that portion of the Building, termed the plinth, which was accepted and the work was proceeded with, in due course. At the commencement of the rains, Mr. McEvoy was directed by the architect to wait until the next season, and about the beginning of the present working season, the architect addressed a letter to the firm, enquiring, what arrangements we had entered into, for the due supply of an adequate quantity of the best Callian bricks, in order to comply with the terms and stipulations of the Contract specification; we replied in due course, stating that we had made arrangements with the Agent of the Callian Brick Company, for a supply of a sufficient quantity, of the *best bricks*, and further, that a partner of the firm, Mr. Harper, had undertaken, with a sole view to push on the works to their completion, to devote such a portion of his time *individually* to superintend the making and burning the whole quantity of bricks required, for the full and entire completion of the Oriental Bank New Buildings, this season and we further secured by our arrangements, the prior selection and delivery of all the best and first made Callian bricks that would be turned out this year, or at "least" until our wants for the Bank were supplied, and to ensure their early delivery, a deposit was made on eight Lacs of bricks, notwithstanding that between five and six Lacs only would be required for the Oriental Bank's New Buildings. A short time afterwards (this season) a portion of the best Callian bricks were brought and deposited at the new Bank works, and after they were inspected by Mr. *Wilcox*, the architect, and his clerk of works, the best Callian bricks were again condemned, which were purchased at an advanced rate per thousand, with the sole view of securing their timely delivery—and as we have already mentioned, the Callian bricks are the only ones procurable, and stipulated for to be used—by our firm after waiting for upwards of eight calendar months. We are now subjected to gross injustice probably to suit the whims and caprice of the Bank Authorities, to enable them to consummate their plans, which may or may not eventually become beneficial to the shareholders of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Our firm has also through the native stone merchants' well known apathy, and want of punctuality has suffered much disappointment, and to bring the works to a speedy and final completion, Mr. Harper has actually proceeded to the Porebunder quarries to dispatch materials, and by the last advices received along with a shipment of stone he is still on the ground, using his utmost endeavours to push on the snpply of all the stones required for the contract.

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Byculla, 27th February 1862.

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PURIFIERS of the Blood, Eruptions or Irritation of the Skin, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, &c. are speedily cured by Chable's Depurative Syrup and Mineral Baths for diseases of the Skin.

The Pommade Antidartreuse should be employed at the same time. 20,000 cures are yearly effected, which can be attested by innumerable letters in the possession of the Proprietor.

DR. FORGET'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued irritations of the Chest or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pommade will effect a cure in three days.

CITRATE OF IRON SYRUP.

For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.

Full instructions accompany each object. Be careful to observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, pharmacian, Paris, are affixed to each article.

Sole Agents for India, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Bombay.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity are speedily restored, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense, to the most disordered or enfeebled, by DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which removes indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, billiousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessneess, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, despondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, &c., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyances, disappointment, and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 37,418. We find it the safest remedy; Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey; Dr. Wurzer. Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771, Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mrs. Maria Joly, of Lynn, Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54,816 The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimly, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in bottles with full Instructions; 1 lb. Crs. 2-12; 2 lbs. Crs. 4-8.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

3x4-9112

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 28th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 0 15/16d. to 2s. 1d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1⅛d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0⅞d.
Calcutta	Sight	99¾.
Madras	30 days' sight......	99½.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 to 213¼ per [$100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	71 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	T. B. closed.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1½ per cent. dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares......	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares......	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway......	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. - [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company......	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company......	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 740 Div.
Do. New Shares......	625	......	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares......	200	......	Rs. 120 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co......	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company......	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36............	88¼
" Loan 1842-43............	88¼
" Loan 1854-55............	88¼
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan.........	107

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each....................	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes............	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars....................	Rs. 260 Nominal
Carolus....................	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars....................	" 227 do.
German Crowns....................	" 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces....................	" 204
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).........	£3 2s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2 12s. 6d.
To London (Cotton).........	£3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds).........	£2 15s. 0d.
To China.........	no offers.
To Clyde.........	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (February 27th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy
New Broach, ready .... 212 to 213	None.
Dhollera, ...	Rs. 198 to 199
Oomravuttee	" 195 to 196
Compta, ...	" 174 to 177
Dharwar Sawginned	" 236 to 238
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 193 to 194
Khandeish	" 185 to 186
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat (April and May)	" 198 to 199
Dhollerah ......(Do.)	" 184 to 185
Oomrawuttee ......(March and April)......	" 182 to 183
Varavole ......(Do.)......	" 172 to 173
Dharwar Sawginned(May)......	" 246 to 247
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1510 to 1515.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ......at	Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 24 to 25 " 33 to 34

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the week ending Tuesday, 25th February 1862.

Years.	Passes Granted. Up to 8th Feb. 1862.	Passes Granted. From 9th to 15th Feb. 1862.	Passes Granted. Total.	Imported into Bombay. Up to 18th Feb. 1862.	Imported into Bombay. From 19th to 25th Feb. 1862.	Imported into Bombay. Lost on the Road.	Imported into Bombay. Total Imported.	Exported by Sea. Up to 18th Feb. 1862.	Exported by Sea. From 19th to 25th Feb. 1862.	Exported by Sea. Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.											
For 1859-60 .... Chests.	...	...	*43,984	...	...	8½	*43,975½	43,902½	...	43,902½	73
" 1860-61 .... "	...	...	*40,703	...	...	79	*40,624	38,572	152	38,724	1,900
" 1861-62 .... "	4,455	585	5,040	3,203	561½	2½	3,764½	1,428	668½	2,096½	1,668
AT AHMEDABAD.											
For 1859-60 .... Chests.	...	...	*4,683	...	...	...	*4,683	4,664	...	4,664	19
" 1860-61 .... "	...	...	*4,168	...	...	18½	*4,149½	3,469½	50	3,519½	630
" 1861-62 .... "	7	...	7	7	...	...	7	...	1	1	1

Detail of Exports from 19th to 25th Feb. 1862.

	Chests.
OF THE SEASON 1859-60. None.	
OF THE SEASON 1860-61. Per Steamer "Columbian"	190
Purchased by Government	12
OF THE SEASON 1861-62. Per Steamer "Columbian"	669½
Total...	871½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

Bombay Custom House, 26th February 1862.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.

SILVER.

Financial Department, Fort William, the 18th February 1862.

The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in January 1862, is published for general information :—

	Calcutta. Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees. Govt.	Calcutta. Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees. Merchts.	Calcutta. Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Madras. Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees. Govt.	Madras. Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees. Merchts.	Madras. Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.	Bombay. Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees. Govt.	Bombay. Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees. Merchts.	Bombay. Coined during the month, valued in Rupees.
In Jan. 1862 ...	7,38,281	8,09,659	27,64,250	144	5,09,695	4,85,000	1	40,02,388	32,09,006

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Feb. 1.)

MANCHESTER, *Friday, January* 31, 1862.

On Tuesday the spinners of all numbers of water twist, and also of weft and mule twist, from 40's downwards, were either showing increased firmness at the quotations of the preceding Friday, or, much more generally, requiring some positive advance. The improved tone of the market is maintained through this day's market; and although spinners have not realised all they asked, shippers have found themselves obliged to pay more by ⅛d. and, for a few things, ¼d. per lb, than they did last week, and home buyers ⅛d. in some instances ¼d. The week has shown an increase of business, mainly by the latter class; but the purchases, though pretty numerous, have been individually small, and their whole amount would be deemed quite inconsiderable in regular time. In the range about 60's there is a hardening in prices. Twofolds remain dead. In fine double and singles there is no alteration.

During the week there has been an increase of operations in eastern cloths, principally in 40-inch shirtings. This has still been going on to-day. The rise in prices may be stated at 1½d. per piece; where it is reckoned at 3d. the previous figure must have been an unexceptionably low one. The markers of printing cloths, T's, and domestics have been disappointed, both by the smallness of their sales and their inability, in most instances, to obtain more for their goods than they would have taken last week.

The improvement, such as it is, may be thus summed up:—Convinced that the blockade of the Confederate ports will not be challenged, buyers are venturing to do rather more business, and a slight upward tendency is thus given to prices, but more to those of yarn than of cloth. The rise in cotton, however, renders, the benefit *nil.*

The following remarks are taken from Mr. Sam Mendel's review of the month of December :—

MANCHESTER, *February* 1, 1862.

The operations in this market throughout the past month have been sudden and irregular. The increase declared in the stock of cotton at the end of the past year, and the uncertainty as to the course the Federal government would adopt in reference to the demand by this country, caused buyers to limit operations within the smallest compass. The peaceable solution of the difficulty has since given at better tone to this market, and over the last few days there is more doing, with some advance in prices generally; but the market is by no means active—yet very steady at the improvement.

The removal of the apprehension of war caused great excitement in the Liverpool cotton market, with an advance of 1½d. to 2d. per lb within a few days; reaction followed rapidly, and 1d. to 1¼d. per lb of the improvement was again lost. The holders of cotton, since the declaration of the Emperor of the French in favour of non-intervention, have shown increased firmness, and succeeded in establishing an advance of ½d. to ¾d. per lb since the last few days, with sales on an increased scale.

The stocks of yarns and goods in the hands of manufacturers and speculators must be now much reduced by the recent large exports; and there is no doubt of the production having already undergone a diminution of at least one half, with the certainty of becoming yet further reduced within a limited period forward. The prices in this market are so very far below cost that the working of the mills has become ruinous both to the spinner and manufacturer.

An arrangement of the pending struggle in America appears distant, yet the position of financial matters may bring about an earlier settlement than can be looked for, judging by the nature of advices so far received. Cotton shipments must, however, in any case be still long delayed, and cannot fail, with the moderate supplies available for some months, even after the removal of the blockade, to enforce continued short time working and the production of yarns and goods much below the usual average.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Throughout the past month the transactions in this staple have been but light, and there has been considerable fluctuation in prices. At the moment, a better feeling prevails, and holders of stock show no anxiety to sell, having more confidence in the future. It remains to be seen how far the diminished consumption through short-time working will check any further advance in the value of this staple. The stocks of American cotton are gradually, but decidedly, decreasing, as the following figures testify :—January 10,248,016; 17,235,591; 24,227,817; 31, 216,950 bales; and the prospect of re-placement appears to be yet somewhat distant.

Since our last report, the following are the receipts of cotton at Liverpool from unusual places; 111 bales from Callao, 24 bales from St. Marc, and 768 bales from Havre. It seems odd to see 46 bales in the Asia's cargo from New York. We mentioned in our last that cotton had been shipped from Havre to Hull. On that subject a gentleman connected with shipping, at Hull, writes as follows to a Manchester house :—

Here several steamship owners have had offers of cotton to Liverpool, from Havre, though they were not accepted. My vessel arrived yesterday with 445 bales American, and on Monday I expect 900 bales more by another boat. This is all I have received this month from Havre. By another vessel I had 225 bales from Rotterdam, and there have been lately about 600 bales, part American and part East Indian, from the same place. There are small shipments by every steamer outward to Rotterdam, of East Indian only.

An importer of cotton, in this city, has received the following letter from his correspondent at Mobile :—

MOBILE, *December* 12, 1861.

Dear sir,—I avail myself of a vessel leaving our port to-night to run the blockade, to write to you. The weather for picking cotton has continued most remarkable. You may judge of it when we have all our doors and windows open at this moment, and strawberries ripened in the open atmosphere have been in town. Still there are other things to counteract and prevent the making of a large crop; and should the present crop not be moved before the next planting season occurs, one-half or more of the land usually allotted for growing cotton will be planted in grain and provision articles. This will have to be done as a matter of government precaution for the subsistence of the people and army. The war will not be closed on the side of the South until her independence is achieved—that is certain. The people are one on that point. I cannot see how you are to get any cotton from this side as long as the United States' vessels blockade the ports—none will be permitted to leave except in transatlantic vessels and the ports free under the Confederate government—not Lincoln's. We are fighting and suffering in self-preservation, and have no time to think of anything else; and unless something should occur to break the war up, it will not only be a very bitter one, but also a long one. Meanwhile, the South is becoming stronger every day. The people are starting manufactures of numberless articles of necessity, besides arms and munitions of war. Salt, and such like articles as they used to get abroad, and the many things they used to get from the North, and which the Northern people and others thought could not be made anywhere else. Of course we can get them cheaper after the war. Freights, as well as cotton, will rule high so soon as the ports are opened for trade.

We are informed that the Greek firm of G. P. Zolas, in this city, which suspended payments during the crisis in the Levent trade last winter, have anticipated the time allowed them for meeting their engagements, and have resumed business, having paid all their liabilities in full with interest.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY.

The determination of the French government not at present to interfere in the dispute between the North and South, has destroyed the hope of an earlier supply of American cotton by that means, and more confidence in prices being felt, there has been more free buying, and prices have advanced about ⅛d. per lb, in the qualities about "middling," which we mark in our quotations for American. In Sea Islands the business done has been rather small, at full prices. For Egyptians there has been a very fair demand, and they are about ⅛d. higher in value. There has been a moderate business done in Brazils, and they hardly show any change. In Surats there has been a considerable business done, and prices show irregularity; but generally there is little change. 9,270 American, 940 Egyptian, 10 Maranham, and 4,340 Surat are reported on speculation; and 2,350 American, 20 Egyptian, and 4,669 Surat for export. Today the demand is moderate, and the sales will probably not exceed 6,000 bales, half speculation and export. The aggregate sales during the week amount to 45,960 bales, viz.:—

Bales.	Description.	d.		d.	
200	Sea Islands................	22	to	36	per lb.
—	Stained	—	to	—	"
4650	Bowed Georgia	10	to	14½	"
3450	Mobile	10	to	13¼	"
10880	New Orleans	10	to	14¾	"
410	Pernam	12½	to	13½	"
—	Bahia	—	to	—	"
890	Maranham............	12½	to	13½	"
2680	Egyptian	10½	to	18	"
160	African	11	to	11¼	"
220	Common West India......	10	to	11¼	"
620	Peruvian	12½	to	14	"
18590	Surat	6	to	11	"
3210	Madras	7	to	9	"

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 31, 1862.	Jan. 31, 1861
American....................	216890	484780
Pernambuco....................	14230	6540
Bahia	18280	1300
Maranham	2140	6220
Egyptian	11190	25690
Common West India	690	1830
Surat, &c....................	283020	133470
Total...	546440	659830
		546440

Decrease of stock as compared with last year. 113390

TAKEN BY THE TRADE, ON SPECULATION, AND FOR EXPORT, FROM JAN. 1 TO JAN. 31, 1862 AND 1861.

	Trade.	Speculation.	Export.
1861.........	109570	132920	36280
1860.........	207900	78310	10794

The imports during the week consist of 814 bales American, 414 from Brazil, 101 from Egypt, 135 from the West Indies, and 13,324 from Bombay total, 14,798.

QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN COTTON THIS DAY AND FOR SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Uplands—ordinary to middling...10	to	12½	5¼	to	7¼
Fair to good fair 13½	to	13¾	7¼	to	7¾
Good to fine 13¾	to	14	7¾	to	8¼
New Orleans—ord. to middling....10¼	to	13	5¼	to	7¾
Fair to good fair 14¼	to	14½	7¾	to	8¼
Good 14¾	to	15	8¾	to	8¾
Choice marks ....—	to	—	8¾	to	9¼
Mobile—ordinary to middling ...10	to	12¾	5¼	to	7¼
Fair to good fair..........13½	to	13¾	7¾	to	8
Good to fine 14	to	14½	8¼	to	8¼
American inferior 9½	to	10½	4¼	to	5⅛

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 27	Johnstone Castle (s)...Main		Kurrachee 24 Feb.
	Carnac (s) ....Van Wullen...		Surat 25 Feb.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 27	Coromandel............	Bandey	Malabar Coast.
	Natolia............	Maguire	Liverpool.
	Governor Higginson (s)	Grey	Kurrachee.
	Malta (s)	Gribble	Aden and Suez.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe ..	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Cooper; Dr. Quilan; Mr. Ridge; Mr. Vinoy; Miss Devonshire; and several natives.

Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—175 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Governor Higginson*, to Kurrachee.—Mr. E. Gossett; Mr. H. Cowley and 12 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Wide Awake*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Raphel*, for Marseilles.
Ship *Glen Isla* for Coast and Calcutta.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Hamburg.

Heldesheim.—35 casks Glass Pearls, 10 cases Preserves, 4 cases Glassware, 5 bales Woolen Cloth, 150 cases Spirit, 120 cases Paints, 24 cases Wine, 4 baskets Varnish Hides, 652 cases Window Glass, 574 casks Steel, 486 bars Iron, 64 Planks, 1,372 packages, Merchandise, 24 cases Samples.

From Aden & Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1,471 boxes Species, 246 packages Merchandise, 1 box Jewellery, 1 box Saffron, 56 packages, Stores, 85 packages Empty Bottles, 15 sacks Cotton Seeds.

From Liverpool.

British Lion.—1,007 tons Coals.
Tiger.—994 tons Steam Coals.
Morning Star.—1,519 tons Coals.

From Marseillies.

Raphael.—3,780 slabs Lead, 88 cases Oil, 1,500 bags Old Gunnies, 1 case Hats.

Maid of the Seas.—Cargo Ballast.

From Muscat.

Prince of Wales.—Cargo Ballast.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Thursday, 27th February 1862.

For London.

Seafield.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 43 packages Dry Ginger, 73¼ cwt., 2 packages Cowdies, 5¼ cwt., Megjee Luckoo and Co.

Vernon.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 85 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 227 bags Black Pepper, 340¼ cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Robroy.—55 casks Fish Oil, 226 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs.; 50 hhds., Jingilly Seed Oil, 206 cwt. 2 qr. 11 lbs., Maneck Pandoorung; Loose E. Teeth, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs., Morarjee Cursondass.

Clarendon.—2,600 bundles Coir Yarn, 90 cwt., Khanger Govindjee; 120 bags Saltpetre, 203 maunds, Mirchund Roopchund.

Minerva.—510 bundles Coir Yarn, 188¼ cwt.; 48 packages Coffee, 75 cwt., Vithuldass Goculdass and Co.

Pride of the Ocean.—550 bags Jingelly Seed, 825 cwt., Pudumsy Virjee; 224 bags Linseed, 336 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

For Liverpool.

Peter Maxwell.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Tamerlane.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.: 300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

Glendower.—429 bags Galls, 536¼ cwt., Kessoo Waga; 205 bales Cotton, 717¼ cwt., Champay Sewjee; 321 bundles Coiryarn, 100 cwt; 308 bundles Galls, 154 cwt; 142 bundles Nux vomica, 71 cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsy.

Early Dawn.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Sudajee Nanjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Fazul Ebram.

Tudor.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt.; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Assaria; 125 bales Cotton, 437¼ cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass.

Queen of the Seas.—52 bales Wool, 156 cwt., Lalljee Purshotum.

Recorder.—130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Coupland and Co.; 15 bales Cotton, 52¼ cwt., Dyall Jairaz.

Clara Wheeler.—65 bales Cotton, 227¼ cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee.

Rubin.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Tricumjee Velljee; and Co.; 25 bales Wool, 68¼ cwt., Mannockjee Shapoorjee.

Black Eagle.—1 half bales Cotton, 1¼ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Son and Co.

Concordia.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Courjee Preamjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

Feronia.—2 bales Wool, 125 cwt., Jeatha Persotum; 725 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Moteechund Dhurumsy.

Gertrude.—16 bales Wool, 48 cwt., Jugunath Visram.

Egeria.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Mornington.—55 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund.

For Havre.

Bengali.—1,500 bags Jingilly Seed, 2,250 cwt., Volkart Brothers and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 Box Casmere Shawls, E. Heycock and Co.

For Marsellies via Coast.

Raphael.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 150 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Galle.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Precious Stones, David Saussoon and Co.

For Clyde.

Broomilaw.—500 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—9 Chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Meer Saussoon Moosy.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—19 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Pudany; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Lalljee Soomar; 16½ chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Khan Mahomed Hubib; 8 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, B. and A. Hormusjee; 7 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 15½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gowabhoy Chandoo; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Fazel Mamed Essa and Co.; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, H. M. Camajeeis Sons; 97 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sittaram; 11¼ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullandass Nusserwanjee and Co.; 47 36 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomunjee; 10½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Moteelall; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Dawje; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha and Co.; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dyabhoy Hurruckchund; 8 chests M. Opium. 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Caloorам Hurmundram; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Loonia; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Toognaram Sewnaron; 26 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Framjee; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jugunath; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Framjee Byramjee Mehta; 61 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 box Real Pearls, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee.

For Singapore.

Rattlesnake.—1 bales E. Piece Goods, 45 corges, Ahmudbhoy Remtoola.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian.*—2 cases Wearing Apparels, Hajee Booshire.

For Madras.

Steamer *Columbian.*—2 cases Cashmere Shawls, 3 pieces, S. Tayebjee.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—Februray 17, Brig *Krishna*, Jackson, from Coco Isles, 3rd Feb.

Do. Ship *Ganova*, Barnes, from Madras 26th January.

Do. Ship *Empire of Peace*, (particulars not received).

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—February 19, Screw Steamer *Moulmein*, Ashton, from Negapatam 18th and Pondicherry 19th February.

DEPARTURES.—February 19, Ship *Sir Robert Sale*, C. R. Lausdown, to Mauritius.

Do. 20, H. M. Ship *Tubal Cain*, Duncan, in Tow of H. M. Steamer *Coromandel*, Batt, to Rangoon.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

26th February.—Captain Cumberledge, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from England.

Do.—Captain T. Pierce, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.

Do.—Major Dysart, 108th Regt., to join, from England.

Do.—Captain W. Lloyd, 89th Regt., on duty, from England.

Do.—Ensign C. J. A. Yates, Infantry, to join, from England.

Do.—Ensign G. Drummond, Infantry, to join, from England.

Do.—Cornet Collette, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, from England.

Do.—Captain E. Waddington, 23rd Regt. N. L. I., to join, from England.

Do.—Ensign C. T. Echaloz, Infantry, to join, from England.

Do.—Ensign W. C. Norris, Infantry, to join, from England.

Do.—Captain T. T. Turton, Madras Staff Corps, to join, from England.

Do.—Captain R. R. Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, from England.

Do.—Lieut. H. E. Brown, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mhow.

27th Do.—Lieut. H. A. Justin, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Ellichpore.

DEPARTURES.

27th February.—Lieut. Colonel D. Gaye, Royal H. Artillery, on furlough, to Europe.

Do.—Colonel Lang, 18th Regt. N. I., on furlough, to England.

Do.—Assistant Wilson, M.D., 1st S. M. Horse, to rejoin, to Sholapore.

Do.—Lieut. F. W. Rutherfurd, 4th Regt., to join, to Umballa.

Do.—Lieut. H. P. Hawkes, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Wellington.

Do.—Lieut. C. F. Baldwin, Engineers, on duty, to Aden.

Do.—Lieut. W. H. Sandham, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick certificate, to Europe.

Do.—Captain Laughton, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to West Berar.

28th Do.—Captain Curtis, Dragoon Guards, to join, to Mhow.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION,

Bombay, Wednesday, 26th February 1862.

It is hereby notified, that pay and allowances in arrears, for February 1862 will be issued to the Troops, &c. on the undermentioned days, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., (except on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P. M.) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before that of payment :—

The Military Paymaster will feel obliged by this request being carefully attended to, as otherwise much inconvenience will be experienced by all parties concerned.

On Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 1st, 3rd, and 4th—the General and Garrison Staffs.

On Wedenesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th—Officers on leave at the Presidency.

On Friday, the 7th—the Gun-Carriage and Gunpowder Agencies.

On Tuesday, the 11th—Ordnance Department.
On Thursday, the 13th—18th Regiment N. I.
On Monday, the 17th—21st Regiment N. I.
On Wednesday, the 19th—23rd Regiment N. L. I.
On Friday, the 21st—H. M.'s 33rd Foot.
On Monday, the 24th—Colaba Sanitarium.

No abstracts, or bills, will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

No monies will be received, on payments made after 3 P. M. on any day; nor can any cash transactions take place on the last day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 27th February 1862.

The 33rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Native Regiments in Garrison will parade tomorrow afternoon at quarter to 5 P. M., on the general parade ground, and to be formed up in line of contiguous columns at quarter distance in the following order :—

18th, 21st, and 23rd Regiments N. I.

Field states to be sent to the Brigade Major's office at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., will furnish the saluting flag and Camp Colors.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1862.

No. 136.—Assistant Surgeon H. P. Lawrence is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate, and permitted to proceed *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February, 1862.

No. 137.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to the approval of Her Majesty :—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Adjustment of Rank.

Second Capt. Maitland Warren Bouverie Sabine Pasley to take rank from the 18th February 1861, vice Second Captain T. H. Turner, seconded.

Capt. Edward Spread Beamish, and Second Captain Walter William Woodward, to take rank from the 18th February 1861, vice Captain (Brevet Major) R. H. Keatinge, on Civil employ, seconded.

Capt. Charles Clarke to take rank from the 29th May 1861 in succession to Captain H. L. Gibbard, promoted.

Promotions.

Lieut. George Francis Worsley to be Second Captain, from the 29th May 1861, in succession to Second Captain Charles Clark, promoted.

Second Capt. Charles Edward Henry Cotes to be Captain, and Lieutenant John Ritchie to be Second Captain, from the 2nd October 1861, in succession to Captain D. Gaye, promoted.

Lieut. Samuel Swinton Jacob is entitled to the higher rate of pay of Lieutenant from the 18th February 1861, vice Lieutenant Woodward, promoted.

Lieut. Francis Ward Major is entitled to the higher rate of pay of Lieutenant from the 18th February 1861, vice Lieutenant C. H. Strutt, on Staff employ, seconded.

Lieut. Frederick William Mackenzie Spring is entitled to the higher rate of pay of Lieutenant from the 29th May 1861, vice Lieutenant G. F. Worsley, promoted.

Lieut. Charles Willis Godfrey is entitled to the higher rate of pay of Lieutenant, from the 22nd June 1861, vice Crawford, deceased on the 21st idem.

Lieut. Thomas Henry Tafford is entitled to the higher rate of pay of Lieutenant, from the 2nd October 1861, in succession to Lieutenant John Ritchie, promoted.

No. 138.—H. M.'s 83rd Regiment is struck off the strength of the establishment of this Presidency from the 5th instant, the date of embarkation at Vingorla.

No. 139.—The furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, granted to Assistant Surgeon E. Morton, and which expired on the 4th instant, is extended to the 9th idem, the date of his return to duty.

No. 140.—The undermentioned Gentleman is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment as Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 9th February 1862 :—

Infantry.—No. 853, Mr. Robert Priolean Simpson.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1862.

No. 141.—The following order, dated 28th January 1862, by Major General R. W. Honner, C. B., on his promotion, making over the command of the Nusseerabad Brigade to Lieutenant Colonel Butler, H. M.'s 28th Regiment of Foot, the next Senior Officer, until the arrival of Brigadier Pelly, is confirmed.

No. 143.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 31st January 1862, No. 110, is republished :—

"The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval, in supersession of those published in Government General Order No. 1216, of the 31st ultimo :—

BREVET.

Captain William Vine, Madras Cavalry, to be Major from 23rd July 1861, in succession to Major J. K. Spence, Bengal Infantry, promoted.

Captain Francis Young, Madras Infantry, to be Major from 29th August 1861, in succession to Major F. Westbrooke, Bombay Infantry (retired), promoted.

Captain Alfred Keating, Madras Infantry (retired), to be Major from 2nd September 1861, in succession to Major J. C. Scott, Bengal Infantry, promoted.

Captain William Henry Baynes, Madras Infantry, to be Major from 5th September 1861, in succession to Major T. F. B. Beatson, Bengal Cavalry (retired), promoted.

Captain Henry Richard Connel Moyle, Bombay Infantry, to be Major from 17th September 1861, in succession to Major J. Barrett, Bengal Infantry, promoted.

Captain Samuel John Becher, Bengal Infantry (retired), to be Major from 25th September 1861, in succession to Major R. J. Kempt, Madras Infantry (retired), promoted.

N. B.—The promotion of Captains M. C. Spottiswoode and M. Cholmeley, Madras Infantry, to the rank of Major, published in Government General Order No. 1216 of 1861, is cancelled, those Officers having previously been promoted."

No. 144.—Captain M. W. Parker, of the Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, under the New Furlough Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1862.

No. 145.—Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, of H. M.'s 1st Regiment Native Infantry (Grenadiers), is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

No. 146.—Assistant Surgeon C. J. T. McDowall is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, and permitted to proceed *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1862.

No. 147.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 7th February 1862, No. 136, is republished :—

"*Erratum.*—In Government General Order No. 1126 of the 10th December 1861, notifying the period from which the grant of the China Medal should commence, *for* "1st October 1860," *read* "1st August 1860," Order Books to be corrected accordingly."

No. 148.—Captain W. C. Sillar, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is appointed Commanding Officer of the Corps, vice Major A. H. Curtis.

No. 152.—2nd Lieutenant George E. Harris, of the 1st Fusiliers, is appointed a Probationer in the Commissariat Department.

No. 153.—Mr. Thomas Shepherd is admitted to the Service in conformity with his appointment as Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, from the date of his arrival at Bombay, 2nd January 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjut. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 26th Feb. 1862.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will proceed to Mahableshwur on the 6th proximo, and will be accompanied by the following Staff Officers :—

The Acting Adjutant General of the Army.
The Quarter Master General of the Army.
The Acting Deputy Adjutant General British Troops.
The Judge Advocate General of the Army.
The Deputy Inspector General Hospitals B. T.

All correspondence requiring immediate Submission to the Commander-in-Chief to be addressed to Head Quarters Mahableshwar, correspondence of an ordinary nature and all letters having reference to any *previous* correspondence together with all Returns, to be sent to the Acting Deputy Adjutant General, Poona.

Infantry Cadet Stevens, recently arrived from England, is attached to do duty for a period of six months with H. M.'s 33rd Foot.

The following transfers in the Subordinate Medical Establishment are ordered :—

1st Hospital Assistant P. Baptist (No. 225) from General duty Poona, to General duty Mhow.

1st Hospital Assistant Balloo Sydoo (No. 258) from Police Corps Kaira, to 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Assistant Apothecary J. H. Bedford (No. 221), is permitted to resign the service at this own request from the 1st March 1862.

2nd Grade apprentice Marrotee Narrayan (No. 699) is discharged the service at his own request.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

18*th Regt. N. I.*—Ensign R. W. W. Greenlaw, from 4th February to 27th March, in extension, to remain at Matheran, on medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1862.

No. 20.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. B., R. N., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

Lieut. P. W. Mitchison, Commanding the *Clyde*, to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that Vessel from the 10th December 1861, there being no other officer available.

The undermentioned Officers to reside on shore, at the Naval Sanitarium, for the benefit of their health :—

Lieut De Belin, of the *Falkland*, from the 21st January 1862.

Mr. Daniell, Purser, of the *Zenobia*, from the 20th January 1862.

Assistant Surgeon McGrath, of the *Berenice*, from the 24th January 1862.

Persian Gulf Squadron Orders.

Mr. Moury, Commodore's Clerk, to be Clerk in Charge of the *Tigris*, from the 2nd November 1861, vice Mr. Fortheringham.

Mr. T. D. Hewett, Purser, of the *Auckland*, to perform the duties of Commodore's Clerk and Captain's Clerk of that vessel, in addition to his own, from the 2nd November 1861, their being no other officer available.

Acting Lieut. D'Arcy, Commanding the *Tigris*, to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that Vessel, from the 25th September 1861, vice Lieut. Dyer, discharged to Sick Quarters.

Squadron Order by Officer Commanding H. M.'s Steam Vessel "Comet," I. N.

Mr. H. Eaton, Captain's Clerk, having arrived at Busreh, to be Clerk in Charge of the *Comet*, from the 15th October 1861, vice M. Rogers, discharged to the shore.

No. 21.—Commander W. B. Selby returned from England on the 9th instant, by the Peninsula and Oriental Company's Steamer *Malta* with the permission of the Secretary of State for India.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1862.

No. 22.—The relative position of the Mates who have recently qualified for that grade require to be re-adjusted in fulfilment of the provisions of G. O. No. 37, dated the 12th of March 1859.

The Governor in Council, on a careful review of each particular case, has determined that the Officers shall take rank as Mate from the dates specified in the subjoined List.

The antedating of promotion in some instances, for the purpose of giving to each his proper place in the List, will not give a claim to pay as Mate for any period prior to the date of original promotion.

Mr. W. Leisham, date of Commission as Mate, 11th February 1861.

Mr. R. T. Finnis, date of Commission as Mate, 17th June 1861.

Mr. J. G. Greig, date of Commission as Mate, 21st June 1861.

* Mr. W. A. Wetherall, *Mr. H. Hewer, and *Mr. C. R. Low, dates of Commission as Mate,—to wait their final passing.

Mr. H. G. F. Cotgrave, date of Commission as Mate 16th July 1861.

* Mr. C. A. Wray, date of Commission as Mate,—to wait his final passing.

Mr. R. S. Armstrong, and Mr. J. M. Lane, date of Commission as Mate, 16th July 1861.

Mr. T. W. Burt, Mr. A. L. Brown, Mr. W. H. Oldham, and Mr. W. C. Loraine, date of Commission as Mates, 29th July 1861.

(The Officers marked thus *have not yet qualified, but their names are inserted to show how they would now stand had they done so.)

The rule in G. O. No. 37 of 1859, by which the period of a Midshipman's absence from duty is deducted from the date of his final passing, in order to determine his rank as Mate, will henceforth be applicable to those Midshipmen who may fail to pass in any branch of their Examination, notwithstanding the frequency of such failures, provided they eventually complete their examination within the term of six years' actual service, which if exceeded will, under G. O. No. 85 of 1855, entail dismissal.

No. 23 of 1862.—Mr. Henry Morland, Mate, of the Indian Navy, returned from England on the 13th instant, with the permission of H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1862.

No. 24.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed, viz.:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. B., R. N., Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

Acting Lieutenant Burn, of the *Ajdaha*, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Dalhousie* from the 29th January 1862, to fill a vacancy.

Commander Foulerton from the shore to the Command of the *Clive*, from the 29th January 1862, vice Lieutenant Lloyd, transferred to the *Ajdaha*.

Lieutenant F. W. Yates, of the *Falkland*, to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 13th Aug. 1861, vice Lieutenant De Belin.

Mr. M. B. Williams, Purser, of the *Clive*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from the 1st February 1862.

Mr. Mignon, Purser, Supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, to be Purser of the *Clive*, from the 1st February 1862, vice Mr. M. B. Williams, Purser, discharged to sick quarters.

Lieut. Whish, of the *Ajdaha*, to the Command, and to be Surveyor of the Brig *Euphrates*, from the 3rd February 1862.

Lieutenant R. Williams, of the *Falkland*, to be Assistant Surveyor of the Brig *Euphrates* from the 3rd February 1862.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1862.

No. 25.—Mr. J. Livingston, 1st Class Engineer, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, under Article 22 Section VIII. of the Naval Pay and Audit Code.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay 27th February 1862.

The Services of Mr. White, Acting Master in Command of the *Pleiad*, not being further required by Government, he is to be discharged to the shore from the 28th instant.

Lieutenant James, of the *Dalhousie*, is appointed to the charge of the *Pleiad*, vice Mr. White, discharged.

Mr. R. Purver, 2nd Class Boatswain, Supernumerary attached to the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Falkland*, to complete her complement.

Civil Appointments, &c.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, February 27.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. G. A. Atkinson assumed charge of the office of Assistant to the Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta on the 8th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. West, Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence, for three months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. Lyttelton Hollyoake Bayley is appointed Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Legislative Department.

Mr. A. E. D. Grey, late Judicial Assistant Commissioner in Sind, is allowed a furlough to England for three years, under Section XV. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Acting Joint Magistrate of Broach, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate, and Mr. W. Wedderburn, Third Assistant Magistrate of Dharwar, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class, under Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Lieut. R. Johnstone, Acting Superintendent of Police at Dharwar, is appointed an Assistant Magistrate in the Dharwar Zillah, under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1835.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following Gentlemen of the Civil Service passed Departmental Examinations on the 10th ultimo :—

Mr. W. Wedderburn, 1st Standard.

Mr. A. H. Spry, and Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie 2nd Standard.

Mr. James A. Gibson is appointed an Assistant to the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish, in succession to Mr. A. Cumming.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Broach.

Mr. W. Wedderburn to act as Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

Mr. A. Rogers, Collector and Magistrate of Surat, is allowed six months' leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on private affairs, from 9th May 1862, under Section XIV. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

The Superintendent at Mahableshwur is appointed *ex-officio* Assistant to the Collector of Sattara.

Assistant Surgeon F. H. Plumptre, Acting Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Circle, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules his duties being performed by the Civil Surgeon at Sattara.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Furdoonjee Byramjee is permitted to resign the Government Service.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon R. Spencer, in Medical charge. Nassick, resumed charge of his duties on the 17th instant.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Assistant Surgeon Mills to be Civil Surgeon at Kolapore.

Assistant Surgeon Stedman to be Acting Civil Surgeon at Dharwar.

Assistant Surgeon Kearney to be Civil Surgeon at Hydrabad.

Assistant Surgeon Plumptre to be Civil Surgeon at Tanna.

Dr. Asher to be Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Circle.

Dr. C. Ogilvie to be Civil Surgeon at Sholapore.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Ducat, Special Assistant Engineer, employed on the Bombay Harbour Defences, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Northern Concan.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. M. Greig, of the Engineers, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Myaram Shumbhoonath, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira Sub-Division, having availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him under date the 17th June last, from the 8th July to the 2nd October following, the unexpired portion of his leave has been cancelled.

Mr. T. B. Curtis received charge of the office of the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, from Mr. J. B. Richey on the 17th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Venerable Archdeacon M. J. T. Boys is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate.

The Reverend W. Goodall, Chaplain of Sattara, is appointed to the Chaplaincy of Malcolm Peith, for the three months of the ensuing hot season, visiting Sattara once in each month.

The Reverend H. H. Brereton is appointed Acting Chaplain of Kirkee during the absence of the Venerable Archdeacon Boys.

Government Notifications.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Government of India is re-published for general information :—

"FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT No. 20.

Fort William, the 12th February 1862.

NOTIFICATION.—With reference to the provisions of Section XVIII. of Act XXXVI. of 1860, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the Courts in the Settlement at Aden from the operation of Section XVI. of the said Act.

Published by order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1862.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

On the 27th January, at Harwood House, near Plympton, Devonshire, the wife of Dr. Birdwood, of a son.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "COLUMBIAN," will be closed on THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 28th February, at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 1st March.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE AND CHINA.	
March	12th, 27th.	March	1st, 14th, 29th
April	12th, 27th.	April............	14th, 29th
May	12th, 27th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September............	12th, 27th.	September............	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November............	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR——FEB.—MARCH 1862.

New Moon............	Friday	28d. 9h. 40.5m. P. M.
First Quarter	Saturday	8d. 10h. 12.7m. P. M.
Full Moon	Sunday	16d. 10h. 8.2m. A. M.
Last Quarter	Sunday	23d. 2h. 40.5m. A. M.
New Moon	Sunday	30d. 0h. 36.4m. P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. First Flash.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	28		6 22	6 4	11 12	11 30	Date 25th Feb. Time—6h. 0m. 00s.
Sat.	1	St. David.	6 21	6 5	11 47	—	
Sun.	2	Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday.—Chad, Bishop.	6 20	6 5	0 4	0 20	
Mon.	3		6 19	6 5	0 38	0 53	
Tues.	4		6 18	6 6	1 11	1 26	
Wed.	5	Ash Wednesday.	6 17	6 6	1 40	1 55	
Thur.	6		6 17	6 6	2 10	2 29	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday, 28th.—The Nepaulese defeated, 1816.—Corn Laws expired 1849.

Saturday, 1st.—Napoleon invaded France from Elba, 1815.

Sunday, 2nd.—Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815.—First brick of Thames Tunnel laid, 1825.

Monday, 3rd.—Prince Charles Edward died, 1788.—Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., Knighted 1842.—Treaty of Peace with Persia, 1857.

Tuesday, 4th.—First Federal American Congress, 1789.

Wednesday, 5th.—Acre retaken, 1799.—Battle of Barossa, 1811.

Thursday, 6th.—Peace of Seringapatam, 1792.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government, Telegraph Office, on the 27th February 1862.

Bhugmull Tagemull.
Dhunraz Savaram.
Gocul Manockchund.
Mahanund Ramjeemull.
Savaram Beeldeo.
Naronjee Huripursad.
Runsord Jairam.
Tarah Chansahib Upper story of Tobaccowalla Bhindibazar.
Moolchund Tunnoomull.

THE Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 Feb.	CEYLON	31 Jan
FRANCE	5 Feb.	CHINA	1 Feb
MALTA	7 Feb.	SINGAPORE	7 Feb
ALEXANDRIA............	10 Feb.	PENANG	12 Feb
SUEZ	12 Feb.	CALCUTTA	19 Feb
ADEN	19 Feb.	MADRAS	22 Feb
MAURITIUS	14 Jan.	N. W. PROVINCES......	22 Feb
CAPE	10 Dec.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	22 Feb
AUSTRALIA............	24 Dec.	PUNJAUB............	29 Jan
BANGALORE	21 Feb.	RANGOON	3 Feb

WE received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 19th instant, from Madras, Kurrachee and the North-West Provinces of the 22nd, and Poona of Wednesday last.

H. M.'s steamer *Odin*, from Japan, anchored at Galle yesterday at 9-25 A. M.

INTELLIGENCE of the following ships was received yesterday :—

Indian Ocean—Liverpool to Sydney one of the Black Ball line of Packets, was totally lost on the 23rd January at Minehead ten miles South East of Waterford; crew saved.

Cheviot—Orkney, Bombay to Liverpool, was in collision with the *Etna* S.S. on the 27th January and had her starboard bow stove; and bowsprit sprung with other serious damage. She arrived at Liverpool on the 3rd instant.

Hugenot—Forbes, Colombo to London, laden with Coffee and Oil went ashore off Etaples and became a total loss; crew saved.

Eleanor—London to New Zealand, was destroyed by fire on Nov. 17 lat. 6 N. long. 24 W. crew saved by the "J. G. Richardson" for Melbourne.

Mary Stenhouse—Finlay, from Liverpool for Bombay in a disabled state, her mate killed and some of her crew injured, was towed into Queenstown, January 23rd with loss of spars, sails, &c.

Maldon—Taylor, Liverpool for Galle and Bombay put back to Liverpool Jan. 25th with loss of main-mast and mizen-top-mast.

In list of arrivals,—The *Bombay*, Sillars, is reported as arrived in the Downs from Bombay it should be the *Bombay*, McLeod, from Calcutta.

THE following is a list of additional passengers, who proceeded yesterday by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Malta.*

For Marseilles.—Mr. Stead; Mr. Dalton; Mr. Levi.

For Southampton.—Mr. Mercer; Mr. Fallow; Mr. Fisher; Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and child; Mrs. Hope and child.

WE percieve that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proceeds from Poona to Mahableswur on the 6th proximo.

THE 5th Battery 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, at present stationed at Kurrachee, are under orders for immediate embarkation for England; they are expected to leave about the 4th proximo.

WE are requested to announce that the total sum realised by the collection made in St. Andrew's Church, last month, in aid of the Scottish Orphanage, amounted to six hundred and fifty rupees.

WE regret to have to record the death of Major W. F. Hunter of the Cavalry at Bombay, on Tuesday the 25th Instant. He had accepted the retiring annuity and was going home: but he has gone to his long home instead.

The appointment of Rear-Admiral James John Stopford as Commander-in-Chief of the English naval forces on the East India and China station is stated by the London *Army and Navy Gazette* of Feb. 1 to have been cancelled, and it is said to be not unlikely that Rear-Admiral Sir Lewis T. Jones, K. C. B., who served for a short time as second in command under Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, will, if permitted by the state of his health, hoist his flag in the Euryalus as successor to his former gallant chief.

WE republish today, among local news, so called, paragraphs from the *Indian Empire* and *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 19th ult., speaking of Mr. J. P. Grant as the next Governor of Bombay. We shall not believe that Mr. Grant is to be our next Governor, till we see the Queen's Commission appointing him.

We are told that Lord Dufferin is to be Sir George Clerk's successor, which at all events seems more likely.

We believe there is no doubt that Mr. Jonathan Duncan Inverarity is to be the next Member of Council.

THE intelligence of the death of Mr. William Howard, formerly of the Bombay Bar, and latterly Chairman of the London Board of Directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, has been a surprise and a source of sincere regret to his many friends here. Mr. Howard was the most successful Advocate who has ever practised at the Bombay Bar, but he bore his honors meekly and had no enemies. He was said to have been a favourite pupil of the first jurist, lawyer and Advocate of our time, the present Lord Chancellor of England. One could well understand this. Mr. Howard's pleadings and speeches were singularly lucid, well adapted to their end, and as we have said remarkably successful. His modesty, too, was as great as his merit. But for this, we should have seen him in a more eminent place. The Mercantile Bank suffers a great loss by his death, which we all deplore.

THE war in Assam seems to be assuming larger proportions and to become expensive. The *Englishman* says:—"The 33rd Regiment N. I. at Barrackpore, commanded by Major Langmore, is ordered to Assam, and will proceed there by river steamers in a few days. The 16th N. I., or Lucknow regiment, at Allipore, is ordered to hold itself in readiness to move at the shortest notice, if required; and, finally, General Showers leaves the Presidency for Assam, and to look up the whole frontier in that direction, about the 1st proximo. As all this expense and trouble has become necessary, in order to bring the savage tribes on the south-east border of Empire to quiet and submission, we hope that such treatment will be administered to them as will show them that Government understands perfectly well the difference of treatment that ought to be exhibited in the case of a productive agrarian population in opposition to the laws and order, and a horde of useless mountain savages who have no claim to mercy or political consideration except in as much as, and when, they remain quiet and abstain from aggression."

THE health of the town has slightly declined during the past week. The official mortuary report for this period shows the number of deaths to be 348, being 10 higher than the preceding week, and 49 above the average of the past ten years. There have been more deaths from cholera than during the previous week, being 73 casualties from that epidemic. The deaths from fever were fewer being 144; from measles 1 and small-pox 5. From diseases of the nervous, vascular, respiratory, alimentary, sexual and locomotive systems there have been deaths 12, 1, 29, 48, 2 and 1 respectively. There were 24 deaths from cachexy and debility, one from leprosy and 4 from dropsy. The casualties from accidents and violence amounted to 3; besides 7 still-born births. In order of caste the deaths may be classed as follows :—Hindoos 213, Mahomedans 87, Parsees 17, Jews 3, Native-Christians 11, Europeans 7 and Negro-Africans 10.

WE were the first to lay before the Indian public the scheme proposed by Mr. Howard for the legal studies of young civilians intended for the judicial branch of the service. We have since read, we believe, all that has been written on the subject, without, we are sorry to say, having learned much worth knowing. Yesterday we published the Hon'ble Mr. Frere's Minute without quite subscribing to it. "It appears to me," says Mr. Frere, "that in these rules Mr. Howard has lost sight of the urgent necessity which requires that judicial servants in this country should be more than mere lawyers, since all officers sitting as Judges in the Mofussil act as jurors as well as judges; and that therefore a knowledge of jurisprudence in its most extended sense, viz., the law of Contracts, Evidence, Property, and Tenures of Land, and the Code of Procedure, forms but a small portion of what it is advisable the least accomplished judge should know, and must not obscure or supersede that knowledge which is beyond everything necessary—a knowledge not only of the manners and customs, but of the prejudices and trains of thought among those whose disputes he has to settle, and whose causes he has to try." The first assertion here is incorrect. Mr. Howard has not lost sight of the urgent necessity specified; but he has not thought it an urgent necessity to prove to intelligent men that a thoroughly trained lawyer may, or rather must, know something besides law. The second assertion is equally incorrect. Mr. Howard is said to have lost sight of what he, or any other man in his right mind, never could have doubted—that "a knowledge of jurisprudence in its most extended sense forms but a small portion of what it is advisable the least accomplished judge should know." It is generally considered that a judge is the better of a thorough knowledge of law,—that a knowledge of jurisprudence in its most extended sense forms a chief portion of the qualifications of the most accomplished judge. If men go to law, it is because they wish to have a decision of their case according to law; and they very naturally expect to obtain the best legal decisions from those who should best know the law. It is for this reason, that judges in every civilized country are set apart from the mass of men, as having gone through the *lucubrationes viginti annorum*, and as being enabled therefore to establish legal justice. It would be just as proper to say, that a knowledge of medicine in its most extended sense forms but a small portion of what it is advisable the least accomplished physician should know; or that a knowledge of Christian theology in its most extended sense forms but a small portion of what it is advisable the least accomplished Christian clergyman should know. But it is not possible for men of the learned professions to know so much without knowing more. The climax of these incorrect assertions is found in the absurdity, that a knowledge of jurisprudence in its most extended sense "obscures or supersedes that knowledge which is beyond every thing necessary—a knowledge not only of the manners and customs, but of the prejudices and trains of thought among those whose causes he (the judge) has to try." Such an assertion as this implies an entire ignorance of what law is, and of the influence which the study of it has on the mind. "That which is not reason is not law." The principles on which the law is founded appeal to the common sense of mankind in all ages and in every quarter of the globe. These principles are the principles of justice; and justice is the same in all nations and in all ages, not depending upon local circumstances or particular epochs, but springing from the nature of things. Moreover, the essential connection between the law as administered in any civilized community, and the manners and customs of that community, renders it necessary for the lawyer to have a knowledge of these manners and customs, and leads him to acquire it. The study of the law quickens his observing faculty and calls it into exercise. How a knowledge of jurisprudence obscures or supersedes that knowledge which it necessitates and implies has not been shown; and, we may add, cannot be shown. If a man, however, cannot have a knowledge of jurisprudence in its most extended sense without a very considerable knowledge of the manners and customs of a people, the converse is not true—that a man cannot have a considerable knowledge of the manners and customs of a people without a knowledge of jurisprudence in its most extended sense. Unhappily, every day facts furnish abundant proof that a man may have a knowledge of the manners and customs of a people, and be utterly incompetent to administer and establish legal justice among them. And here lies all the danger—not that a man with a knowledge of jurisprudence in its most extended sense will do substantial injustice through ignorance of the customs of the people, but that a man with a knowledge of these customs will perpetrate the most flagrant injustice through ignorance of jurisprudence. The records of the Sudder Adawlut prove that this is the danger. How often are men judicially sentenced to death in violation of the clearest principles of law. Such decisions are frequently reversed by the Sudder Bench. As an illustration of the gross ignorance which law-judges display of the customs of the people of India, Mr. Frere has none better than this :—"I have seen a report of a case in the Supreme Court in which the Chief Judge asked a witness whether the deceased (a Cammattee woman) was in her night clothes." Now, Mr. Frere must first have supposed that the Chief Judge meant to ask whether the Cammattee woman was in just such night clothes as those in which any English lady was nightly arrayed; for otherwise there is no impropriety in the question. The poorest Cammattee woman has night clothes and wears them nightly, such as they are. If it be but a coarse woollen cumlee or a coarse cotton sheet in which a woman, head and all, is wrapt as a night dress, it is to all intents and purposes "her night clothes." The idea that only by a long training in a Collector's office can a young man learn the manners, and customs of the people is as absurd as any that could be entertained. Mr. Howard's scheme proposes that young civilians, while they are studying law and vernacular languages in Bombay, should attend the Police Courts, Small Cause Court and Supreme Court. Certainly when the new High Court is established, there will be more practical knowledge to be obtained by young men in these Courts than in all the Collectors' offices in the country. More may be learnt by an intelligent young man of the manners, customs and prejudices of the people in one or two years, in these courts than can be obtained in a life time "in the Cutcherry and in the fields and jungles," as Mr. Frere says. A greater number and variety of these manners, customs and prejudices will be brought under his notice in these Courts in a given time than he could possibly have an opportunity of noticing in an equal time in any

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other circumstances. It is therefore incorrect to say, that "Mr. Howard's scheme would only qualify a man for the theoretical part of his work as a lawyer; he would have the practical part, and knowledge of the people, to learn afterwards, and that probably at a time of life when ethnology so circumscribed becomes distasteful." In Mr. Howard's scheme, on the contrary, the theoretical and practical parts of the knowledge would be learned pari passu. Let us have Mr. Howard's scheme, say we, unless something better can be propounded.

KHANDALLA, *25th February*, 1862.—A very sad accident, I regret to state, occurred about mid-day on Sunday last, the 23rd instant, on the Railway, between Narell and Campoolee. A horse-box attached to the train coming from Bombay to Campoolee took fire, and a horse and its groom were consumed to ashes before it was possible to afford any assistance. The horse-box had been newly varnished and burnt like a box of lucifer matches, nothing but the iron work and a portion of the flooring remaining. It was at first hoped that the horse-keeper had saved himself by jumping out of the van, but it was ascertained afterwards, upon a careful examination of the calcined matter found in the remains of the van that a portion of it consisted of what had once been a human being. How the unfortunate accident occurred will probably ever remain a mystery. It may have been caused by the recklessness of the Ghorawalla, who had been cautioned against smoking in the van; but it is equally possible that the disaster was caused by the falling of red hot cinders from the chimney of the Engine, as the horse-box was placed next to the brake-van, and consequently within a few feet of the Engine. Very great praise appears to be due to the Engine-driver and the Guards of the Train, who, on ascertaining that the van was on fire, immediately stopped the train and with great presence of mind, and some danger to their own lives, disengaged the burning mass from the train which narrowly escaped a general conflagration. As it was, however, they were unabled to prevent a panic seizing upon the Native passengers, who as soon as they felt the inconvenience of the smoke from the burning van beat a hasty retreat though the carriage windows before the train could be stopped. The consequence was that a number of persons received severe contusions and bruises that might have been avoided. Fortunately, however, no very serious accident occurred in this way. An inquest and enquiry has been held at Campoolee in the matter, but as far as I can learn no blame has been attached to any one, the occurrence having been caused by one of those accidents which it is almost impossible effectually to guard against. It is difficult to understand why the unfortunate horse-keeper did not make the attempt to save his life by throwing himself out of the van, which has wide opening for escape under such circumstances. It is probable that he was either paralysed by fear or was taken with a fit of some kind.

On the night of Monday last an accident occurred on the Bhore Ghaut to the Native Guard in charge of the Mail bags. He was thrown from the Mail Cart and the wheel of another cart passed over his right thigh causing a compound fracture of the thigh bone. He was brought into Khandalla, where the fracture was reduced by the Native Doctor attached to the G. I. P. Railway, and he has since been sent down to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital for treatment.

Dr. Hamilton, the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, has been here, and made his half-yearly inspection of the General Depôt Hospital on Monday last. The men of the Depôt are very healthy just now, and the women and children also appear to derive benefit from the climate of these hills. The latter in particular look as rosy and healthy as they would do in England.

The Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches in course of erection here under the superintendence of the respective Chaplains of those Churches are fast approaching completion. The former is more than half finished; and both will be completed before the setting in of the next monsoon. They are very handsome buildings, in the Gothic style, and are very creditable to their designers.

Tigers and Panthers have been making their appearence of late here in rather too close neighburhood to be pleasant. A cow was killed by some of these denizens of the jungle within a short distance of the Railway Station a few nights ago, and several sheep had previously been carried off; one within a couple of hundred yards of the Travellors' Bungalow.

Mr. Adamson's *shikarree* killed a splendid Panther at a single shot a few mornings ago, not far from his master's bungalow on Mount Dangerous. For some years past these beasts of prey kept at a respectful distance from Khandalla and the Railway works: but since the noise caused by the daily cannonade in the formation of the Tunnels has nearly ceased they have returned seeking what and whom they may devour.

The weather is very pleasant, but the cold season seems to have totally disappeared. The mornings and evenings are cool, but during the day the sun is fiery and a high wind raises the dust very unpleasantly.

Colonel Lang and Major Whitelock, accompanied by a party of ladies, with the Revd. Dr. Wilson for their guide, philosopher and friend, came up from Bombay last night and have been engaged today in visiting the wonders of the Ghaut Incline. Really those tunnels *are* wonderful works; and I quite envy the reputation that will be gained by Messrs. Adamson and Clawser when they are completed. They will be lucky fellows indeed if they escape being Knighted.

Local News.

THE THAKORE OF MORBEE, whose arrival we reported yesterday, landed in the morning with some pomp. He has taken up his quarters in the large bungalow belonging to the late Dhunjeebhoy Cama near the Gowalia Tank.

BOMBAY BENEVOLENT LIBRARY AND READING ROOM AND NATIVE BOOK CLUB.—The seventh Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Benevolent Library and Reading Room and Native Book Club, will be held in the Hall of the Robert Money Institution, Esplanade, this evening at half-past seven. The attendance of the friends of Native Education is solicited. The Rev. John Wilson, D. D., will preside on the occasion.

THE last ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society for the present Session, will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, the 1st March, at four o'clock P. M., when the following will be brought forward:—

1. Observations on Leprosy, Part I., by Dr. H. V. Carter. Presented by the Author.
2. Cases of fibrinous concretions of the Heart, by Dr. J. Peet. Presented by the Author.
3. The Annual Report of the Civil Surgeon, Ahmednuggur, with observations upon "Ozone." Presented by the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department.

There will be a ballot for the election of Dr. McDougall, under Rule VI., who has been duly proposed and seconded as a Member of the Society.

The names of Members who have not paid their subscriptions will be considered with reference to Rule X.

THE [SAID TO BE] NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—The Hon'ble J. P. Grant succeeds Sir G. Clerk as Governor of Bombay. Her Majesty's Government have done honor to themselves and to one of our most distinguished Indian Statesmen by the appointment. The nomination is a curious commentary on the position in which the Supreme Government has placed itself in regard to Mr. Grant. The Supreme Government disapprove of Mr. Grant's policy in terms almost beyond the limits of official courtesy, and in their desire to conciliate a noisy section stultify their own acts. The Home Government in the meantime so cordially approve of Mr. Grant's bearing throughout a most troublesome time that they determine to retain his services by the offer of the highest appointment in their gift,—excepting the Govern-Generalship of India. The gentleman who in ordinary course might have been expected to have obtained the Bombay Governorship and who might have made a useful Governor has been superseded by the man he has been condemning and obstructing. The lesson read to our Indian Administrators is one which was just now particularly required and which will, we hope, not be thrown away. It is simply this, that in the long run a straight forward honest policy, and a determination to do what is right and just without reference to what will be said or what will be thought of it is the surest to succeed. Since it is impossible to please all sides and parties it is surely best to have the satisfaction of having done what was right without any compromise either with the public or conscience. A desire to be popular can only result in vacillation, and vacillation can never result in success.—*Indian Empire, Feb.* 19.

WE are able to state, that the Honorable Mr. J. P. Grant has been offered the Governorship of Bombay. He has not yet, we believe, made up his mind to accept or reject the post, but the latter is the more probable result we fancy.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Feb.* 12.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

26th February 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals.		Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
			H.	M.			
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	20	35	P.	26	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	32	P.	29	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Madras	Max.	5	20	P.	46	W. C.
		Min.	0	35	P.	16	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	52	40	P.	16	N. W. C.
		Min.	5	58	P.	22	N. W. C.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE,

Tuesday, 25th February 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

INFRIGEMENT OF THE RAILWAY ACT.—*Bharmull Govindjee* and *Bhanjee Veerchund* were charged with wilfully obstructing and impeding a servant of the Railway Company in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. W. H. Crawford appeared on behalf of the Railway Company.

John Pereira deposed.—I am a delivery foreman in the service of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. I was on duty there this morning at eight o'clock. When the yard opened for the delivery of goods, a Merchant of the name of Lelladhur Narronjee came for delivery of cotton, it was my duty to deliver that cotton to the consignee. He brought carts and cartmen with him for the cotton. The prisoners came when the cotton was being delivered, he told the men that were loading the carts and the cartmen, that if they loaded the carts they would never employ them again, they then said that if they took the goods and went out of the gate that they would destroy the goods and beat them. In consequence the cartmen refused to take the goods, and I was therefore prevented from delivering the cotton. There is now very great quantities of undelivered cotton on the premises by reason of the misconduct of the cotton merchants; but for their threat I would have finished the delivery of cotton which I had began.

Babajee Cassinath.—I am in the service of Lilladhur Narronjee. I went this morning to the Boree Bunder Railway Station to take delivery of my master's cotton. I went before the time, and took the carts with me. I saw Pereira the witness there. Bharmull Govindjee said to the carters, "If you take the cotton in your carts as far as the corner, your bones will be broken." Bhamjee Veerchund said; "we shall see how you will load goods." They then threatened the coolies whom I had taken from our warehouse, saying, "If you are of two fathers you will load the goods." The carters were afraid and ran away, and the coolies stopped work. Pereira was therefore prevented from doing his duty. When I reported this to the Police Havildar, the coolies began to load.

Alexander Burrows.—I am in the service of the Railway Company; I was at the station on the morning in question. I saw Babajee there, he brought carts with him. Pereira was there too, it was his duty to deliver the cotton. The prisoners came there, they spoke to the cartmen, who thereupon refrained from working. Pereria was thereby prevented from delivering the cotton. I am in charge of the yard, we are unable to lay down any goods from the crowded state of the yard, from cotton merchants not taking delivery of their cotton. In consequence thereby a serious injury is caused.

Mr. James Lowe.—They wished to force us to make delivery through our foreman as before. We are in the habit of delivering three or four thousand bales daily, and for the last two days the delivery has comparatively been stopped. We shall have to stop the trains unless we can clear the cotton today.

The prisoners made no defence.

HIS WORSHIP inflicted a fine of fifty Rupees on each of them.

Thursday, 27th February.

ASSAULT.—*Dr. M. Wylie* was charged with assaulting Govindren Funardgee on the 20th instant by striking him with a whip. *The prosecutor* stated that he was a student of the Elphinstone school, and that on the 20th instant when returning from his studies the defendant struck him across the face with his whip. He did not know why the defendant struck him.

Sooratum Succoonjee stated that as he was going along the Kalbadavie road on the evening in question, he saw the complainant and some other students standing near the defendant's garry. When he saw defendant come out of the house and take the whip from his coachman and struck the complainant on the right side of his nose, and observed that his mouth was bleeding from the effects of the blow.

Another student corroborated the testimony of the previous witnesses.

The defendant called two witnesses, but they failed to prove anything to justify the defendant in striking the plaintiff with the whip.

HIS WORSHIP said that the evidence was all on one side, and proved that the defendant did strike the plaintiff. There was no justification for the defendant to strike the complainant. Whatever the defendant, or any other European might think of his right to strike natives with a whip; he (the Magistrate) was bound to teach him better. All her Majesty's subjects were alike here, and equally deserving the protection of the law, no matter whether they had a white face or a dark one; and while he sat in the Court, he was determined that justice should be equally meted out to all, whether they wore a hat or a pugree.

Fined five rupees.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Education Society took place on Wednesday afternoon the 26th instant, in the Girls School of the Institution at Byculla. There was a very good attendance of the subscribers and friends of the Society, amongst whom we observed, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, who presided on the occasion; Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Wellesley, Mrs. Jerrom, Mrs. Peet, Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Johnson, Misses Fletcher, Candy, Thorn, Ross, &c. The Rev. Messrs. Farnham, Maule, Wilson, Bowen, Gilder, &c. Commodore Wellesley, Colonel Turner, Majors Haggard, Coley and Curtis. The Hon. the Nawab of Savanoor, Drs. Peet and Johnson. Messrs. Compton, Manockjee Cursetjee, Hope, Firth, Walker, Watson, Mears, Prescott, Brown, Hinton, &c. The healthy, happy and cheerful faces of the children evinced the great amount of care bestowed upon them by the Managing Committee and the conductors of the schools.

The Bishop took the chair at about five o'clock and called upon the Rev. Mr. Maule to read the Report of the Committee.

The Rev. Mr. Maule read the Report as follows:—

In presenting their usual annual report the Managing Committee of the Bombay Education Society, congratulate the friends of the Institution upon its usefulness and prosperity in every branch. The Committee desire to call attention in the first place to the question raised at the commencement of the past year as to the expediency of removing the schools from Bombay to Poorundur.

It will be recollected that the Sub-Committee appointed by the Managing Committee, to consider the question; were of opinion that the schools should be continued in Bombay.

Their report was forwarded to Government, and the question set at rest by the reply, that Government concur with the Committee in considering that it would not be advisable to remove the schools from Bombay.

The Committee were of opinion, however, that an experiment, with the view of establishing a sanatarium, is desirable; and will give attention to the matter.

Among the changes that have been introduced is the admission of day scholars into the schools.

It appeared that there were many tradesmen and artisans in the neighbourhood of the schools, and many Military Pensioners and other poor Christians, on whom this step would confer a great benefit. The effect, moreover, would probably be to induce Military Pensioners to seek admission as boarders for their children.

The Sub-Committee appointed to report on the practicability, of thus admitting day scholars, gave it as their opinion, that the schools might be opened to day scholars with great advantage, provided, that the society's main object, the education of the poor in the principles of Christianity as held by the Church of England be secured; and provided also, that no additional expenses be incurred.

The Committee approving these principles adopted the measure, and have drawn up certain rules, which will be found in the appendix, for the admission and removal of day scholars into the school.

There have been already sixty admitted, and there is every reason to think that the number will shortly be considerably increased.

The Managing Committee having ascertained that the expenses of the schools, during the past year, had greatly increased, appointed a Sub-Committee to institute an enquiry into the cause of this. The result of their investigation left no doubt that there was a want of adequate check and supervision over expenditure, in every department. They attribute this to the absence of a properly organised system, and not to any neglect in deficiency of zeal on the part of the officers of the Society. To provide a remedy, however, for this evil, the Sub-Committee recommend the appointment of a permanent, or standing Sub-Committee, to be designated the School Committee.

This Committee, which meets weekly at the School, are diligently carrying out the intention with which they were appointed.

In order to provide for the greater comfort and convenience of the children and servants of the schools, the Managing Committee sanctioned the sum of Rs. 1,500 for laying down the pipes to convey Vehar water to the schools and hospitals provided that Government granted the free supply of water. The application met with a favourable reply, and the Committee desire to record their thanks to Government for their generous gift and are happy to state that the work has been completed.

Much attention has of late been given to secure the payment of the large arrears which have been *accruing* for some years past. The Committee feel that there is *now*, consequent upon oversight and delay, much difficulty in recovering these debts, in some few cases small sums have been recovered, but on the other hand, considerable sums are left unpaid, since *many* who became responsible for the payments on account of children have left the country, others cannot be heard of and some have died. The Committee, however, trust that the evil may be obviated in future, from the system they have determined upon, of securing regular monthly payments, and they would earnestly entreat the co-operation of officers in charge of corps and departments in preventing as far as in them lies the accumulation of arrears on the part of their subordinates and others having children in the schools.

During the past year Major Haggard has resigned the office of Treasurer; the Committee desire to record their thanks to him for his *untiring* zeal and energy, in behalf of the interests of the Society. He has been succeeded in the office of Treasurer, by Major Curtis, who has cordially entered upon his duties.

The Committee desire gratefully to acknowledge the *increased* public support that they have received during the past year at the Presidency itself, is far greater than before, while no decrease has occurred in the list of names received from outstations. The Committee, however, would earnestly call upon Chaplains, as well as upon the Civil and Military authorities, to increase their exertions in behalf of the Society and thus to extend its usefulness.

The report sent in by the Auditor of the Financial Statement of the Society, is satisfactory, though apparently embracing the cash receipts and expenditure for only part of the year, the account includes the receipts known as general subscriptions and donations and as the girls work money for twelve months; the other receipts together with the expenditure for December 1861, which are either recoverable, or payable, in January 1862, being properly omitted for incorporation in the account for 1862. This deviation from the mode of account, hitherto observed, is very desirable, as admitting of all transactions being brought to account in the month in which they occur, instead of in that, to which they relate, and of the annual accounts being preferred, in future, as in the present instance immediately after the termination of the year.

The receipts during the year have amounted to Rs. 59,805-1-9; of which sum, Rs. 2,958-14 appertains to the Poona infant school and the expenditure to Rs. 58,447-8-6 including Rs. 12,801-6-8 incurred for the infant school, the excess of receipts over expenditure has thus been Rs. 1,357-9-3.

The balance to the credit of the Society, on the 31st December 1861, was Rs. 2,442-11-11 against Rs. 1,085-2-8 on the 31st Dec. 1860; showing the excess of receipts over expenditure, to be Rs. 1,357-9-3. As referred to in the preceding para.

The very large decrease of Rs. 12,497-14-4 in the receipts from the press branch of the Society during the year, arises chiefly from less funds having been available for payment to the school, in consequence of the erection of a building, within the school compound, for Press purposes, and of the addition of a *smithy* and foundry to its working establishment; measures which diminishing support to the schools adds to the property and prosperity of the press.

It may here be observed, that in consequence of a very small portion from the press profits (as pointed out in the foregoing para,) having been available during the past year, the Committee were compelled to borrow a loan to the extent of Rs. 5,000 from the Trustees of Eleanor Boyds fund to meet the expenses; they hope to be able to repay the sum from the profits and support of the current year.

At the request of the Committee Dr. Birdwood undertook the examination of the boys and girls in secular instruction and submitted a favorable report upon the scholars. He also examined the pupil teachers and considered them to be quite equal to their duties.

The Rev. Mr. Maule, Chaplain of Byculla, was appointed by the Bishop to examine the schools in religious knowledge.

The report which will be found in the appendix gives a satisfactory result of the examination.

The total number of boys is 192 including 39 in the Poona Branch school.

The Rev. Mr. Farnham, Head Master, reports that great progress had been made in the school during the past year. The Committee are rejoiced to think of the encouraging line in which he speaks of the moral aspect of the school, that their exists a more religious spirit, and a higher regard for truthfulness than is usually found among boys of this class. As regards their intellectual improvements, while on the whole there has been satisfactory progress; Mr. Farnham points out defects which he is anxious to have remedied. He again draws the attention of the Society to supply the School Library with useful and instructive books, for the benefit of the boys. He speaks favorably of Mr. Mesrs, Second Master, Mr. Watson, Assistant Master, and Mrs. Brown, the Matron, as also of the pupil teachers, whom he reports as painstaking and industrious.

The number of the girls who have received instruction during the past year is, 163 including 34, in the Poona school.

Miss. Thorn has undertaken the combined duties of superintendent and Head Mistress throughout the past year, assisted by Miss West as second Mistress, Eliza Mears has continued to perform the duties of pupil teacher with great credit to herself. The progress made by her class is most satisfactory.

The connection of Miss Thorn with the Society which has continued for fourteen years, is now about to be brought to a close. Increasing years and ill health render it needful that she should seek rest from the labors and anxieties which have for so many years devolved upon her, and the Committee are unwilling that she should depart without expressing their appreciation of the valuable services, which she has rendered to the Institution, and of the zealous manner in which her duties have been carried out. They desire to record their sense of her services by granting her a pension of fifty pounds per annum. While alluding to Miss Thorn's departure the Committee are happy to inform the friends of the Society that steps have been taken to supply her place, as soon as possible: and that Miss Gower, a lady bearing testimonials for high character and ability is now about to leave England for this country to undertake the office of the head mistress and Superintendent of the Girls school.

The admissions during the year have been in the Boys school fourty-nine, of whom four were admitted free, out of this number four are orphans of subscribers, thirty-five boys have been discharged, of whom twenty-six have been taken out by their friends, nine have been apprenticed, and three have died.

In the Girls school thirty-one children have been admitted; forty-three have been discharged and none have died, of those admitted eight have been orphans of subscribers, and three have have been paid for at the regulated sum of those discharged, ten have been married from the school, and thirty-three have been taken out by their friends.

The Rev. Mr. Fenton, Secretary of the Poona Branch School writes as follows:—

I resumed charge in the month of June last of the Poona Branch School and had the pleasure to find it in excellent order; in November I examined them, at the request of the Bishop, in their religious knowledge, my report as it was most favorable, I am happy to know has been confirmed by his Lordship's personal testimony.

I have had occasion before to remark upon the valuable service rendered to the school without any expense to the Society, by the youthful daughters of our two worthy matrons.

Well have these two girls repaid us for the gratuitous education by their gratuitous teaching. I feel particularly thankful to your Committee for consenting to an arrangement, by which, in connection with the new system of day scholars the talents of these promising young teachers will be at once developed and rewarded.

The Medical reports for the past year are on the whole favorable though there appears to have been a large number of admissions with the Central School Hospital; yet there has been very little disease; only three deaths have occurred out of the 392 children, the Medical Report from Poona School no deaths have occurred during the period of eighteen months. In 1859 there were no less than 146 ophthalmia cases, and 91 cutaneous affections treated; in 1860 the numbers had considerably decreased, while in the past year Dr. Larkins reports that but 35 cases of ophthalmia had occurred and only three affections of the skin.

The children have been generally healthy and but little sickness has prevailed.

Since the departure in October last of Mr. Woolterton, formerly joint superintendent of the press, the duties of superintendent have entirely devolved upon Mr. Firth.

The report sent in by that gentleman shows, the prosperity and the progress of the press, during the past, year to have exceeded that of all preceding years.

A new stereotype style foundry has been added to the printing branch of the establishment, a new workshop has been built while upwards of Rs. 7,000 have been paid, in cash, to the schools and all this out of the profits of one year. The Committee consider that much praise is due to Mr. Firth for his indefatigable exertions in this very responsible and arduous office, and are happy to see the favorable statement which he makes of those employed under him.

The children were then formed up and sung in excellent style,—"Now pray we for our country."

The Lord Bishop then proceeded with the examination of the children, commencing with the first two books of Genesis; a great number of questions were put to them by the Right Rev. Gentleman, which were promptly and correctly answered. The children were next examined on Scripture history generally, and their replies were equally ready and accurate. His Lordship concluded his examination by interrogating the pupils as to their proficiency in geography in which they evinced very considerable knowledge. At the conclusion of a very lengthened examination His Lordship expressed himself as being highly satisfied with the manner in which the children, both girls and boys, had acquitted themselves on the occasion.

After some more singing by the children, which was accomplished in a highly creditable manner, the Bishop presented the boys with prizes, consisting of silver Medals in handsome morrocco cases, writing desks, Bibles, Prayer, Hymn and other Books &c.

Mrs. Wellesley presented the girls with the prizes allotted to them. They consisted of similar articles to those which were given to the boys.

The boys Band played several pieces of music on the grounds during the time that the company were assembling, and again at the close of the interesting proceedings.

At the conclusion of the business the children sung the National Anthem.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaz, *vs.* Cursondass Mooljee and another. (Part heard).

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Twentieth Day, Thursday, 27th February 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Jadunathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, vs. Kursondass Mooljee and another.

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Messrs. Collier and Leathes, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

The examination in chief of the plaintiff continued.—I know Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, since my arrival in Bombay he did not attend upon me professionally. I remember his having come to me once on a visit with Luckmidass Khimjee. Previous to that I had seen him on one occasion at the Hindoo Girls' schools. I was suffering from itch at the time he visited me. The itches was caused by my having taken heating medicines at Mandvee. Whenever I eat anything hot I suffer from this disease at intervals of two or three months. I had eruptions and small boils or sores, but no abscesses. That was since my visit to Hyderabad [illegible] suffering from diarrhoea and had taken heating medicines. I made some of these medicines myself and others were made by native doctors. This was caused by the heat on my way from Sind. Lukmidass suggested to me that Dr. Bhawoo was a very good man and that we should call upon him to prepare rules for the Girls School which was to be established. When Dr. Bhawoo came to me with Lukmeedass we had conversation with him about the proposed school. After the conversation I consulted him about the itches with which I was afflicted and described my case saying, that I was scratching the skin often and that this was in consequence of my having taken heating medicines, and that those eruptions disappeared when I applied *ghee* and camphor. I asked him to prescribe medicine for me. I did not tell him that I had *chandee* nor did he call it so. I am quite sure I did not use the word *chandee*. I never suffered from any venereal disease. The following day I sent Goverdhundass to Dr. Bhawoo to get back the book which I had given him and also to get the medicine which he was to give. Dr. Bhawoo did not make a personal examination of the diseased parts of my body. I did not tell him that I would send a person next day to describe my disease, nor did I tell him that the history of the case will be communicated to him. Goverdhun brought a prescription, but I did not have it made up. I continued to apply the medicine which I was in the habit of applying and I was cured in five or six days. I know Dr. Dirajram Dulputram. I first became acquainted with him when I went to visit the Girl's school. I consulted him and I took the medicines prescribed by him. This was long after my interview with Dr. Bhawoo. He visited me at Jeevanjee Maharaja's where I was in the habit of receiving *durshun*. I had sent for him on this occasion. I communicated to him the history of my disease similar to what I had told Dr. Bhawoo. He did not inspect me. I did not tell him it was syphilitic ulcer, nor did I tell him that I had intercourse with a woman three months before. How could I have told him so, when it is contrary to our religion to hold such intercourse? He prescribed five pills for me which I took, also some powder which I mixed with water to apply to the diseased parts. The powder became black when it was mixed with water. I did not tell him that I had taken mercury. I may have taken mercury in medicine. After I took the medicine prescribed by Dr. Dhirajram I felt some pain in my throat, and I therefore discontinued taking it. He came for six or seven days for the purpose of treating me; besides he came on other occasions. Dr. Dhirajram is a Wallabcharya. Since I contracted acquaintance with him he has visited me often on the subject of the remarriage of Hindoo widows. He differed with me in opinion. I held a meeting to discuss the question, in consequence of a note written to me by Nerbuddashunker. I attended the meeting, but expressed no opinion on the subject of widows' remarriage. Several Shastrees also were present at the meeting, and they did not express any opinion also, because the subject was not mooted. I said to them that one Shastra should be fixed upon as an authority and then to see wheth er it enjoined the remarriage of widows or not. Nerbuddashunker said that Shastras were to be followed, if they were found to be reasonable and not otherwise. I said to him that all the Shastras should be believed and followed. I did not express an opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of the remarriages, because the subject was not mooted. My opinion is that if the Shastras allowed remarriages may take place, but not otherwise. I have seen nothing in the Shastrees authorising the remarriages among Brahmins, Khatrees, and Vaish, but I have no objection personally thereto. In my sect remarriages take place and I do not prohibit them. I had no conversation with Lukmidass in which I used the word *Chandee*. He was sitting by and he heard what I told Dr. Bhawoo. I had no conversation with him about any woman. I did not describe to him the conduct of the other Maharajas; I did not tell him that the Maharajas were addicted to adulterous practices, and that I dissuaded them. I did not say that all the Maharajas except one had promised to desist. I did not say to him that my conduct was not so bad now as it was before and that I would not commit such enormities now, and that I could not be reformed suddenly. He did not ask me whether I had committed rape at Surat. I did not tell him that most of my income was derived from females. I said to him that I intended to go *Sijidwar* at Oodeypore, but I did not tell him that I was afraid of my life. I said to him that a fund should be raised and that we should contribute to it, for the purpose of establishing a school. The Shastras prohibit adultery. Thousands of females go to my zenana to see the female members of my family. They go through the divankhana to the zenana: there is no other entrance to the zenana.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—I am a man, and not God. I am a man and Gooroo to my followers. I am not an incarnation of God. My followers regard me as a Gooroo. I do not know whether they regard me as incarnation of God. Our Acharjee was and is regarded as incarnation of God and we are his descendants. I know my followers ought to regard me as Gooroo. They do not, to my knowledge, regard me as incarnation of God. I do not remember whether Kursundass Nensey addressed me as incarnation of God. The Maharajas are not addressed as Mah Prabhoo (God) but as children of Mah Prabhoo. I and the other Maharajas are not addressed as "Dev." Wallabcharya himself and his son Gosaijee were styled incarnation of God. I speak as to these two persons from what I have read in the books, but I do not know whether their descendents are so styled. All the Maharajas are styled Wallab Dev. That is a high title of respect, such as the title "Lord" among the English. "Wallab" means beloved and "Dev" means God. They are also styled "Agnikoomar" (i. e. descendents of fire). The title of "Poorn Purshotum" is applied to us. It is the name of God and means "perfect Being." It is applied to us in the same way as the word "my Lord" applied to the Judges. These terms are used in written books of our sect as titles. Those that are conversant with Sanskrit read these books. I have taught my followers that they should regard all the Maharajas—except Wallabchar and Gosayie—as Gooroos and not as incarnations of God. (A book was handed to witness). This book contains the portraits of Wallabcharya and his descendants; also the image of God. Wallabcharya and his descendents are sitting in a posture as if they were praying to God. These books are sold in the bazar and we and our followers purchase them because the Shastras enjoin that we should make *dirshun* of these pictures. There are two seats instituted by Dawjee Maharaj—one at Bombay and the other at Surat. These seats are resorted to by people for worship. I am not sure whether the seat in Bombay is that of Dawjee Maharaj's but that in Surat is his. There are two classes of works in our sect, one treating of the philosophical tenets of the sect, and the other of the practical part of our religion such as forms of worship and ceremonies. I have read the Veds, and the name of Krishna occurs in one portion of them called "Oopadeshov." There was one Ved originally, but subsequently it was divided into four parts. I have committed a portion of the Veds to memory, but I do not understand its meaning. I have not read the works called "Smarootee" or law books. I have not read any one Puran entirely, but have referred to Purans called Bhagwut and Gheta. I might understand the Purans. I believe in the Bhagwut. I do not believe that there is no sin or offence in telling lies, even for a good purpose. (Witness referred to a passage in the Bhagwut.) It is stated that Balee Raja's Gooroo give it as his opinion that it was not hateful in the eyes of the people to tell lies to save the life of a cow, or a Bramin, or in the marriages, or women, or when life was in danger; but Balee Raja dissented from this opinion. [Mr. Anstey was going to touch the book in witness's hand to point out the passage, when witness objected to his sacred person being touched by anybody whether a European or a native.] I believe everything in the Bhagwut. The Shastras of the Vaishnovas are in accordance with the Veds. No Maharaj has composed a work in the Brijbhasa languages. I am the author of only one book which is taught in the Boys' school. Goverdhundass is the Editor of the Magazine published by the Vaishnova Dharm Prusarath Mundli" (society for the diffusion of Vaishnova religion.) I am the President of that society. I used to communicate to Goverdhundass what I wished to be published in the Magazine. The wives and daughters of the Maharajas do read works in Brijbhasa. No work is regarded as a sacred work, unless it is written in the Sanskrit. I am unable to say whether the book "Vachnavaoot" now shewn me is a religious book or not. I have read praises of God in Brijbhasa, but not any religious work. I have never in my life read works in Brijbhasa relating to the theological doctrines of our sect. I have read the commentary of Goculnathjee Maharaj I study Sanskrit at leisure. Since the action was brought, I have consulted Shastrees as to the Doctrines called Sidantia. Since then I know somewhat more of these doctrines than I knew before. Goverdhundass has written an essay on adulterine love in the Swadharma Bodhuk and Swadharma Cheduk Magazines in reply to an article which appeared in a Marathi journal. I did read that essay and I agree substantially in the opinions expressed therein. It is stated there that the sin of adultery does not affect God, which means that God sported when he was not in a condition to commit adultery. God is worshipped in various forms. I cannot say whether it is the belief of our sect or not that the Gopees loved God as their paramour, and that God loved them and made them happy. Such a passage occurs in the essay (witness reads the passage), it means that we should entertain adulterine love but not commit the act. No carnal intercourse took place between God Krishna and Gopees, because Krishna was only eleven years of age. (Reads another passage in the essay). The substance of it is that God is gained by the worshippers in any way they desire. It is so written in the Bhagwut. I give one general answer, whatever is stated in the Shastras) is acceptable to me. It is a custom among the virgins of our sect to regard God as son, father, husband, &c. and they swing his image in a swinging bed. They swing me in a swing too, regarding me as their Gooroo. We are swung by our father, our sons, our daughters, our mother, and our followers. We being their Gooroos, the followers consider us as their fathers. There are two Krishnas, one is the perfect, and the other the incarnation. They are called Kanas. I do not remember whether my followers address me as Kanas in the songs which they sing while swinging. They say several things and address me by various names. (Defendant at the instance of counsel, repeated one or two songs in which the Maharaj is described as the personification of God and the husband of many women and the female devotees desire to be in love with the Maharaj). Such songs are sung in my presence by the female worshippers while swinging me in a swing. (Goculnathjee's commentary handed to witness). [illegible] "[illegible]uddee" means a man who is great in the knowledge of Krishna. [According to the interpretation of another witness it means, the ocean of the juice of the wanton sport of many women]. I have been subjected to a medical examination since the last three days in reference to this action. My face was not covered when they examined me. I do not know whether one of them refused to give evidence that I was free from syphilis. All three of them examined me at the distance of about two feet from me They did not touch me; they examined me successively I do not know whether two of them are coming to give evidence. They may examined my person at the shop of Ragoo Shamjee, one of the conspirators.

The Court then adjourned until the next day (Friday) when the Cross-examination of plaintiff will be resumed.

SUDDER DEWANEE ADAWLUT.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut on Monday the 3rd March 1862.

Special Appeal No. 4288.—Konkun,—Dhondo Bhikajee, deceased, his widow and heir Luxmeebaee *vs.* Govind Mahdowrao deceased, his son and heir Yeshwuntrao.

Special Appeal No. 4304.—Konkun.—Narainbhut bin Wamunbhut Mehundlay, *vs.* Balajee Sudasew Dutay.

Special Appeal No. 4305.—Ahmednuggur.—Gungaram wullud Tilokchund Marwadee, *vs.* Dada wullud Govindrao Kudum.

Special Appeal No. 4306.—Dharwar.—Bulwuntrao Venkutesh, *vs.* Vittul Goondoo.

Special Appeal No. 4309.—Konkun.—Dhondo Ramchunder and Balajee Rughoonatt, *vs.* Narojee Shivajee Devalkur.

Special Appeal No. 4310.—Dharwar.—Roodropa bin Naranjunapa, *vs.* Girmullapa.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENT OF MONEY FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN 1861-62.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR CHARLES WOOD, BART., G. C. B.,

Secretary of State for India.

Fort William, 23rd December 1861.

SIR,—During the months immediately succeeding the issue of orders on the Public Works Budgets of the present year, we have received from several of the local Governments applications, supported by strong reasons, for additional grants. Some of these were met in part by grants from the amount held in reserve by our Government in this Department,* but that resource was very limited.

*	
Madras	Rs. 2,85,600
Bombay	,, 2,50,000
Punjab	,, 1,00,000
Nagpoor	,, 1,00,000
Pegu	,, 50,000
Hyderabad	,, 50,000
Straits Settlements	,, 25,000

2. The call for expediting works to facilitate Cotton export was an urgent reason for giving some additional aid to the different Governments, and we considered our financial prospects to justify a small grant. This we decided in the Financial Department should be limited to twelve lakhs.

3. The papers which we now transmit will inform you of all that has passed on the subject, and show the works on which the local Governments propose to spend the money.

4. It has been necessary to give to additional grants of one lakh each for Military buildings at Rangoon and at Hyderabad.

5. The Barracks at Rangoon had never been completed for a whole Regiment with its families. We had already decided, on the report of the Commission sent to Pegu last year, that the distribution of European Infantry in Pegu should be—

At Rangoon	...	1	Regiment.
At Thayet Myo	...	0½	,,
At Toungoo	...	0½	,,

But at present the distribution is as follows:—

At Rangoon	...	0½	(and rather more.)
At Thayet Myo	...	0½	,,
At Toungoo	...	1	Regiment.

6. The 69th at Toungoo has suffered in health so greatly that it has become necessary to relieve it at once. Both the Commissioner and the Brigadier General were anxious to take this opportunity of effecting the permanent distribution, avoiding future needless movements and reducing the costly keep of troops at Toungoo.

7. For this purpose it became necessary at once to complete the accommodation at Rangoon for a Regiment with its families, and a lakh of Rupees has been assigned for this purpose.

8. As regards Hydrabad, when the Budget orders were issued, we were not satisfied of the necessity of the numerous new Military buildings proposed, and the assignment to them was much cut down. Since then the whole subject has been carefully considered by a Committee under our instructions, with a view to deciding on a scheme for completing the accommodation at a minimum of expense, and this scheme being approved, it is desirable to complete the buildings as soon as possible. An additional lakh was given to this object. But it was necessary, in order to meet these demands, to add one lakh more to our extra grant, which will now be thirteen lakhs.

9. The distribution which we have made is as follows:—

To Madras, including a special grant for Godavery Navigation of one lakh	2½ lakhs.
Bombay	2½ ,,
Bengal	1½ ,,
N. W. P.	1½ ,,
Nagpoor	1¼ ,,
Pegu	1 ,,
Hyderabad (including one lakh for Military buildings)	1½ ,,
Light-houses under Captain Fraser	0½ ,,
Total	12¼ lakhs.

10. The additional grant of one lakh to the Godavery Navigation will make, with the two lakhs which were assigned in the original Budget orders, and the two lakhs given by us as reported in our Despatch No. 44 of 5th July last, five lakhs in all to the works during the current year.

We have the honor to be, &c.,
CANNING.
H. B. E. FRERE.
C. BEADON.
R. NAPIER.
S. LAING.
W. RITCHIE.

In making the addition referred to in the foregoing Despatch, it was the intention of His Excellency in Council that it should be devoted in good faith to the attainment of more decided progress during the current year 1861-62, in opening out facilities for the export trade of the country, and especially for the export Cotton trade. Some slight exceptions to this have been admitted where there is an urgent call for a special work of a different character, but still having an important bearing on the public welfare.

The following Extract from letter No. 2144, dated 19th November 1861, from the Madras Government, gives a brief account of the present state and prospects of the Navigation of the Godavery:—

Para 2.—The "temporary" works, as you will perceive, are estimated to cost nearly three lakhs of Rs. for Railways, rolling stock, boats, ponies, superintendence &c. The improvement of the river bed is expected to require about Rupees 25,000. Thus, for about three and a quarter lakhs, the river will be opened for traffic by the next freshes, and the Cotton crop of the present season be brought down by it to the Coast. These temporary works were not designed to supersede the permanent works; their object was to open the river as speedily as possible, to attract trade into this new channel, and afford data for the more perfect operations, the completion of which will be very expensive and will occupy some years. Even when the permanent works are finished, these temporary works will be useful as subsidiaries in drawing traffic, supplies, and labor. It must be borne in mind also, that the permanent works must be completed throughout to be of real use, for the great market which has to be reached is beyond the Upper Barrier, the intermediate country being poor and sparely populated.

3. The prospects of labor have considerably improved during the last few months; and as Captain Haig expects a surplus of labor over and above what will be required for the temporary works, or can be profitably employed on them he has been authorized, pending further orders, to proceed with the ancient and such other work at the first Barrier as will not commit Government to the construction of the large locks proposed by him. This will afford ample employment for the present for the labor at his command. He expects to be able to spend about five lakhs this year, so that a further assignment of three lakhs is necessary, which I am to request may be granted as soon as possible.

NOTE.—This is inclusive of the two lakhs promised in July 1861.

4. With regard to the permanent works generally, I am directed to request attention to the Minutes of the Hon'ble the Governor, from which the Supreme Government will perceive that there are several points requiring serious consideration, before the works at all the Barriers can be confidently ordered for immediate prosecution.

5. The Government have sanctioned all the superintendence applied for by Captain Haig, and do not anticipate difficulty in meeting his requirements in this respect. Steamers have been placed on the navigable reaches of the river, and cargo boats are being built. At the outset the Government must of necessity act as carriers of the traffic, and the requisite arrangements have been sanctioned; but the principle is unsound and they will therefore leave this duty to private agency at the earliest practicable period.

Indian Intelligence.

BENGAL.

We understand that Major H. K. Burne remains permanently in the Military Secretariat, as Deputy Military Secretary to the Government of India under Colonel Norman.—*Englishman, Feb.* 19.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Lord William Hay has obtained three years furlough to England from the date of embarkation, and his successor, as a Superintendent of Hill States. Major R. Lawrence, C. B., leaves Lahore for Simla to-morrow.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 19.

Wednesday last was a great day in Lahore and one that will be long remembered as the commencement of a new era in the Punjab. On the afternoon of that day the bulk of the European Residents, and a large portion of the native inhabitants of the city, assembled near the beautiful, but partially ruined, gateway, known as the Char burge on the Mooltan road where tents had been erected for the accommodation of the ladies, and a Band of music in attendance for their amusement. After the lapse of about half an hour a roar of many voices proclaimed the approach of some strange creature that was to astonish the natives, and immediately afterwards a monster made its appearance in the shape of a Steam Locomotive, but humiliating to say, instead of bounding along with the speed of lightning by its own power, it was being ignominiously dragged at a foot pace by one hundred and two bullocks, and shoved by two elephants. The Tender followed, dragged and propelled by about the same number of animals. The excitement exhibited by the crowd of Seiks, Hindoos, Mussulmans, Affghans and other races, was great, while their expressions of wonder on beholding the machine the curiosity they displayed regarding its use, and the observations they made to each other on the subject were as interesting as they were singular, but we were especially struck by one old fellow saying to others as they were returning to the city, "no people are like the English, they can do anything," to which one of his companions responded, that men who beat others in battle can beat them in every thing.

The Locomotive is now on the rails, and the grand work will be inaugurated on Monday the 3rd ultimo, by a banquet at Umritsur, for which the Agent is about to send out invitations, the guests being conveyed there from Lahore by carriages drawn by steam!—*Id.*

We are able to announce, on reliable authority, that the rebel leader Durian Singh, has been surprised, and killed, in the Jhansie division.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 22.

English Press.

THE LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, Feb. 1.)

A special general civil meeting of the brigade was held on Monday evening at the Whittington Club, the proceedings being of an extraordinary and important character. Lieutenant Colonel Vere Close took the chair, and on the platform were Major and Alderman Rose, Captains Sewell, Lord, Pawson, Haywood, Hopkinson, and Pinckney, Captain and Adjutant Smith, and the whole of the regimental committee. The Chairman (who was greeted on his entrance with the most enthusiastic cheers) opened the business of the meeting by saying that all present were doubtless aware that Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks was about to resign, and he was quite sure he only uttered the sentiments of the brigade when he asserted that every member was sorry that circumstances should have occasioned the loss of so able a commander. Captain and Adjutant Smith then read the last Regimental Order of Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, dated January 18, 1862. Its principal substance was as follows:—"One of the matters most vital to the efficiency, and indeed to the useful existence of any regiment, is that its officers should be well chosen. Virtually, the power of proposing the officers of the London Rifle Volunteer Brigade was not with the commanding officer until the original self-elected committee or 'council' was superseded by the regimental committee, elected by the members of the brigade at large. At that period the commanding officer determined to adopt a mode of selection long and carefully considered, and which he is now even still more firmly convinced is the best that can be adopted for the permanent welfare of the regiment; avoiding, on the one hand, the principle of popular election, which can never answer in military matters, nor receive the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War, and on the other disclaiming the propriety of an arbitrary exercise of his own power, he required all candidates to give written answers and pledges on certain important points, than to pass an examination by two or three field-officers and the adjutant and those found deserving of promotion in that respect were then named to the regimental committee which was required by the commanding officer to give its opinion as to the respective fitness of each candidate, taking into consideration all the many points which are essential to render an officer worthy the consideration of his comrades in the Volunteer service. This opinion was not meant to be, and was never taken as binding upon the commanding officer; he merely pledged himself fairly and fully to consider it before making his own selection. It was asked, not from the committee in its official capacity as a civil body, but from the members of it as individuals, and under the consideration that they were chosen by the brigade to watch its interests, and amenable to its opinion when yearly coming before it. The commanding officer is well aware that nearly every Volunteer corps in the kingdom exercises (though rarely with happy results) a much greater power of interference in the appointment of officers, and he also deeply deplores the fact that Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London have appeared—

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the present successfully—this very moderate and guarded constitution which he has wished to secure for the brigade; that court having refused to nominate the ensigns selected for promotion in March, 1861, wholly and solely upon their proven military superiority, and after nearly a year's delay having itself nominated a list formed without the consent of the commanding officer, and ignoring every consideration except mere seniority—a course utterly inconsistent with that adopted by the court when several of its own members were the self-constituted rulers of the brigade, and one to which he verily believes it has been induced by wilful and self-interested misrepresentations, given under the protection of its closed doors by persons whose duty it was to have served the brigade, justified its committee, and supported the commanding officer. The commanding officer trusts that his successor in command may adopt his views, steadily endeavour to carry them out, and still receive, as he himself has done, the painstaking and disinterested support of the regimental committee; and it is to be hoped that the Court of Lieutenancy may see its error, and alter its course of proceeding ere the efficiency and peace of the regiment be seriously impaired." Captain Haywood proposed a vote of thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, which was put and carried unanimously. Sergeant Howat proposed a resolution to the effect that both lieutenant-colonels should be now and always officers of military experience, and that the regimental committee be requested to aid Lieutenant-Colonel Close in obtaining a suitable military officer to take either the first or second lieutenant-colonelcy. This was also carried, after a discussion, in the course of which the Court of Lieutenancy was severely censured.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR, THE POPE, AND NEAPOLITAN REACTION.

(From the Spectator, January 4.)

The Emperor has promised at last to put down brigandage in Rome, and this time there is reason to believe he is sincere. We are aware that the French Government has ever been forward with the assurance of its warm wish to be quit of the burden it took upon itself by going in 1849 to Rome. On all occasions it has held the same language about its anxious desire to withdraw its troops from that city as soon as an opportunity offered for doing so, without exposing itself to the charge of having deliberately handed over the Pope to certain destruction. We learn from a recently published and highly interesting collection of despatches of the most confidential nature from the Neapolitan Minister at Rome, which were found at Gaeta, that the same assurance used to be addressed to the Pope himself, in a tone which, we are told, on the authority of the most unexceptionable witness, made even Cardinal Antonelli doubt for a time whether he was not really about to be deprived of the presence of the French troops. Yet, on a well-weighed review of the Emperor's proceedings in this matter, it seems impossible to resist the impression that the acts done have been singularly at variance with these unflagging assurances. However ready we may be to admit the obligations, imposed upon the Emperor by his own previous deeds, not to leave the Pope without security for his personal protection, we cannot be blind to the fact that he has repeatedly refrained from good opportunities for confining such obligations to their strictly indispensable limits. It is hard, for instance, to understand why, if there be really a wish to get out of the Roman occupation, reinforcements should have been despatched last year in such numbers as swelled the French force to an army, at the time of Cialdini's invasion of the Marches, when it was known that it never entered into his head to march upon Rome. Equally difficult is it to find any connexion between a purpose of departing and the extension given to French occupation, spreading it beyond Rome, through the whole of the Pope's remaining dominions, and the promotion in rank of General Goyon. It must be acknowledged that, according to all the rules of common sense, these very positive acts all tend in a direction which seems the very opposite to evacuation. Moreover, we have always had reason to suppose, and this is now amply confirmed in these despatches, that the language and bearing of the Holy See towards the French Emperor have been always of a kind calculated to excite any emotion but gratitude. During the twelve years that the Pope has preserved himself on his throne solely through the aid of French troops, it is well known that he has taken pleasure in showing himself on every possible occasion ungraciously thankless towards the hand that keeps him from falling, and of late has even indulged publicly in language about the Emperor so directly abusive as to have elicited official remonstrance. In short, while every petty Catholic sovereign can secure the grace of Papal good-will for any favourite priest, it is a fact that the powerful French Emperor, virtually the supposed arbiter over the Pope's destiny, is unable to get the confirmation of the bishops he proposes for his own sees, and that he has to undergo refusals from the Pope of a most humiliating nature. We can hardly be accused, therefore, of drawing upon a store of inordinate suspicion when we surmise that in persisting still to continue the function of careful defender of a Pope whose delight is so evidently to deal him as many slaps in the face as he can, the Emperor must be actuated at least by some other motive than an especial [illegible]

If, therefore, we now are disposed to attach some weight to the French Emperor's renewed assurances of his determination to repress that armed insurrection against the kingdom of Italy which has been hitherto fostered under the Pope's wing, it is simply because we think ourselves at last enabled to perceive the vainly sought link between the Imperial interest and a decision so favourable to the Italian cause. This link we believe to be the now well-established connexion between the Neapolitan reactionaries and that Ligitimist party, of not merely French but cosmopolitan constitution, which lives and breathes but for the overthrow of the Emperor and his family. Of this intimate connexion such evidence has been obtained by his own police as must have convinced the Emperor that the contest in the Neapolitan provinces was one directed against himself by his most deadly personal enemies. So long as the conflict lay simply between Victor Emanuel's Government and such elements of resistance as could be mustered by the influence and the means of the dispossessed dynasty, it is intelligible that the Emperor could afford to look calmly, if not with inward satisfaction, upon a contest which, without his having a hand in it, admirably served the purpose of delaying and rendering difficult that unification of Italy which certainly never entered into his original designs. But the matter became wholly changed when King Francis, declaring himself no longer in a position to keep up the struggle, handed it over to a faction which, having its head-quarters in France, is engaged in intimate alliance with priestly agitators, in fomenting seditious feelings against the Emperor, and now strives to turn the Neapolitan conflict into a powerful weapon for these party tactics. It is perfectly natural that circumstances of this kind should contribute materially to modify the views of the Emperor, and make him look upon the quiet possession of the Neapolitan provinces by Victor Emanuel as a less obnoxious alternative than his failing therein, when that must prove the triumph of those who have sworn deadly hatred against himself.

We are accordingly not surprised to learn that M. de Lavalette, the new French Ambassador in Rome, has opened his ambassadorial campaign by a sharp expression of opinion that King Francis would do well in withdrawing from Rome. That diplomatist has got a name, indeed, for the fearlessness with which he ventures upon slippery ice and delights to grapple with the dangers of troubled waters. We all thoroughly remember what was brought about by his recklessly choosing once to take in hand the mouldering sanctuary of the Holy Sepulchre. On that occasion M. de Lavalette's action effected a result which, however disastrous, was nevertheless glaring enough to command the attention of the whold world. We do not yet know whether we can expect like striking consequences from the Ambassador's present efforts. By this time he has probably learned, from the matter in which his representations have been met, that in the Court of Rome he has to deal with a power at once so provokingly subtle and so immovably tenacious, outwardly all blandness while inwardly of a doggedness as unbending as it is cunning, that it must tax all the resources of his ready vigour to make any impression thereon. At all events he ought to be satisfied that there is not the slightest chance of his obtaining from the Pope, by any ordinary mode of diplomatic persuasion, that he will intimate to the ex-King of Naples the necessity of seeking some other place of residence. The very firm and stringent remonstrances made on this subject by the French Ambassador, with his well-known distinctness of expression have been met with plausible observations, and an imperturbable self-possession, such as are the invariable resources of the Court of Rome. King Francis, it is said, being a Roman citizen in virtue of his Farnese property, has a natural right to reside there, and cannot be expelled like an outlaw; but if he should ever be proved guilty of violating the obligation of hospitality by entering into any unlawful practices, the Roman Government is always ready to co-operate with the French for their repression.

It remains to be seen whether the Emperor will be willing to put up with this evasive answer, and, from motives of punctiliousness, allow himself to be debarred from exerting the ample power at his command for securing an object which we believe he now really has at heart. On this head we are as yet without information. One point, however, is certain, and can hardly but have been made intelligible to the Emperor by an Ambassador who has had it so clearly brought home to himself. The Emperor must take into his own hands the matter of putting down the Reactionists' conspiracies carried on upon Roman territory by Legitimists of all tribes, or they will never be quashed. For this purpose it is indispensable to alter materially the relations in which the French military authorities have hitherto stood to those of the Pope. For all practical purposes to the end under discussion, the immense display of French forces all through the country must remain simply what it has been so long, an idle array, while they are strictly forbidden to do more than repress overt acts of outlawry, and when they happen to seize any culprits are directed to hand them up to the Papal police. The Emperor, having undertaken to stand between the Pope and his people, might fairly claim to keep in his own custody those whom, in the course of his protecting service, he finds himself bound to seize. Thus, and thus alone, will a stop be put to that systematic connivance, and even direct complicity, on the part of the Papal authorities, which as is thoroughly known to the French Government, enable the robber bands under Chiavone to draw regular supplies of men, arms, and money from abroad. But for this end it is necessary to come to a firm resolution in Paris, and issue explicit instructions to the general in command. No amount of sharp remonstrance by the Ambassador will have any effect upon the imperturbable doggedness of the Holy See unless backed by the weight of positive acts. The Emperor is also perfectly aware that it would be mere trifling to pretend expectation of being yet able to obtain by fair words any kind of essential concessions from the Court of Rome. Should, therefore, in spite of his thorough appreciation of all this, the Emperor still refrain from imparting a new character to that occupation of Rome which he persists in thinking himself unable to put an end to, he will by such conduct do his best to inspire his enemies with a sense of their strength, and make the world believe that he quails before the power wielded at home by priestly agitators.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE *TRENT* AFFAIR.

(From the Examiner, Jan. 1.)

The affair of the *Trent* has ended as we hoped and expected. In a recent number we remarked that the President having taken care not to commit himself, might give up the prisoners, saying that the concession is made to the principle which the United States has always asserted, that there should not be any seizure of men or merchandize as contraband of war at the arbitrary will and pleasure of any naval officer in command. And this is the turn that has been given to the surrender by Mr. Seward, who says he is defending American principles in admitting the British claims; and quotes as follows the instructions from Mr. Madison, Secretary of State in 1804, to Mr. Monroe, Minister to England, "If I decide this case in favour of my own Government I must disallow its most cherished principles, and for ever abandon its most cherised policy; but the country cannot afford such a sacrifice. The Government cannot deny the justice of England's claim."

It would have been better, more creditable to the Federal Government, if it had spontaneously and promptly acted on this view of the case. By waiting for a demand for reparation, it has given its people to suppose that it adopted Captain Wilkes's act and was prepared to justify it, and has thus called forth a vast deal of bluster which cannot now be remembered without humiliation. A prompter and fairer course would have kept the American public right, and spared such an exhibition as that at the Boston dinner, where Judges were not ashamed to applaud Captain Wilkes's outrage, expressly on the score of its lawlessness. It would have been as well, too, to have prevented the hasty, foolish vote of the House of Representatives, and the Navy Secretary's approval of the act now condemned. As it is, the tone of defiance which has been raised so high has had a very ugly and mortifying fall, and the boasters may blame their Government for the reserve which has led them into their egregiously ridiculous exhibitions. To cover their retreat they promise and vow to store up vengeance for the hour of opportunity against England, who has taken advantage of America's difficulties to enforce her arrogant demands. But why arrogant? Our claim to reparation is admitted to be just, and the manner of it, we may be sure, was as courteous as the reason was strong. A promise of lasting hatred for wrongs is not quite Christian, but not without innumerable examples in the long history of human infirmity; but a promise of lasting hatred for a concession of justice is a stupidity of malice thoroughly original.

We have the comfort, however, of the trite reflection that threatened men live long. But all may be for the best, and America may remember the *Trent* affair to better purpose than spite, and to the effect of a lesson of a little more modesty and moderation for the future. She has learnt that there is a point of endurance beyond which this country is not to be pressed, and that as great as its love of peace is its readiness for war when its honour is touched. The vigour of the preparations for the event which a few days ago seemed too possible has been the theme of admiration on the continent, where it was not expected of a Government under a Parliamentary *régme*, and the French Minister of Finance has declared that Imperial France could not have taken its measures more promptly and energetically. And here we may remark how well it was that Canada was not more fully garrisoned, for had it been so, the fact that we had so many thousands of troops there would have shown only precaution which might or might not be wise and necessary; but the dispatch and vigour with which our forces have been conveyed across the Atlantic to the menaced territory have shown how ready and disposable is the military power of England. To be guarded always at all points of our extensive Empire is neither possible nor desirable, but quicker even than quarrel are the means of our Government, in able hands like the present, to put any part of the Queen's dominions in a state of defence.

We have already adverted to the next probable subject of controversy with the American Government, the blockade, the inefficacy of which is not only proved by the number of vessels which have sailed from and to Southern ports, but confessed by the resort to the detestable expedient of choking up channels, the highways of nations.

The question of the blockade involves the realization of the independence of the South, and much as our commercial interests are concerned, certain we are that our statesmen must approach it with extreme reluctance. It has been the foolish fashion in America to say of certain adverse possibilities, "France will not, England dares not;" but it is well known that France would have raised the blockade some months ago, and that the influence of our Government alone restrained her from a proceeding that would have paralysed the arms of the North, and assured the independence of the South.

France, at the instance of England, has borne and forborne for a season, but her patience has not motives so strong as ours, and the operations of the stone fleet stimulate her to action in the interests not only of her own suffering commerce, but of civilization. If she should claim our co-operation, she will certainly place us in considerable difficulty, for we cannot but agree with her as to the principle and the facts, that, according to the law of nations, a blockade must be justified by its efficacy, and that the American blockade of a coast of 2,000 miles is not efficacious, and cannot be made efficacious, and that its insufficiency must not be eked out by doing the violence to nature of permanently choking up channels and rivers. Still we repeat our hope that England, while she reciprocates the generous good offices of France in the *Trent* affair, will confine herself to moral concurrence, and abstain from co-operation in action, for we could not assist in raising that blockade without touching the pitch of slavery.

THE ORIGINAL TOM TIDDLER.—The original "Tom Tiddler"—not of our juvenile days, but of Mr. Dickens's last Christmas number—is, we believe, a person of property, residing a short distance from the village of Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, which lies on the old north road, about half way between Hitchin and Hertford. The village is one of those which railways have made desolate, and the general aspect of its broad straggling street is faithfully depicted in the introductory chapter, as is also the wretched disorder of the garden and grounds where the Traveller, and the short-winded Tinker, held their colloquy. The house is in as pitiable a plight as might be expected to result from years of persistent neglect; and the singular being to whom it belongs appears to take the same sort of pride in his voluntary renunciation of the decencise of life that a monkish devotee might feel in exhibiting his horse-hair shirt, or a Brahminical one in his self-inflicted tortures. He receives visitors (male or female) at his grating very affably, and talks with them very freely as long as he thinks proper; but, as soon as he is tired of their society, he gets rid of them by indicating an intention to divest himself of the mat which is his only covering beyond the dirt which has crusted on his skin. His conversation is that of a well educated man; but if he be interrogated as to why he leads so extraordinary a life, his only, or at least his general, reply is, that it is his way, and that if other people like to live in a certain fashion, they need not find fault with him for choosing to live differently. All sorts of stories are current as to his reason for living thus, the most popular one being that he is bound by a vow. It is also said that some years ago, a young woman in a neighbouring town wrote, offering to marry him, and that, in consequence, he sent for the girl and her mother, and reprimanded them both in a style which showed that he was fully sensible of the indelicacy of such an offer, aggravated as it was by the way in which its recipient was living.

PRICE OF JUSTICE IN RUSSIA.—It was some time before we were so far righted as to be able to go on, and then, when we were making up lost time and overtook our friends with their sledges, numbering probably a hundred in a long line on the one solitary track, it became necessary to pass them if we would not be kept at a snail's pace for many hours. But the passing was not easy. The whole line must draw close to one side, and in some cases into the soft snow, and this the men for a long time refused to do. It was a difficult job, involving risks to some, and the road was theirs as well as ours. The Russian baron, who was one of us, at length lost all temper, and began to swear as only a Russian can. Being cold and hungry, exhausted and much shaken, he was anxious to get some shelter, especially as night was now closing. Oaths having no effect, he lost the last glimmer of polish and came out the born Tartar that he was. Dragging the cudgel from my hand, he began belabouring with all his might the men and horses, dealing blows right and left, and compelling the men to draw up to one side as fast as we came up. For an hour this lasted, before we had passed all the sledges. "There you canailles!" he cried as he struck. "Take that! Give the road, you lazy vermin! Make room, you pigs! I am a baron, don't you see? A friend of the governor's! Sons of dogs! Defilement of the earth! Your mothers are beasts!" and so forth. This was his gentlest style, while the blows fell in a shower. Forty or fifty men submitted to all this, grumbled, but cowed; they took the blows and insults of this one man as dogs take their masters' kicks; they were serfs, he was a baron. After he had recovered his seat and his breath, and had wiped the perspiration from his head, he turned to me, and asked, with an air of national pride, "What do you say to that, me lort?" "I say, that had you struck the poorest of my countrymen in that manner, they would either have boxed you into a jelly or they would have tied you to a sledge until they reached the first town, and then given you up to a magistrate for an assault." "Oh, as to that, I should soon get away from a magistrate. A little money would soon do that." "Indeed! I can tell you that your whole estate, with a dozen like it, would not buy one of our magistrates." This assertion only caused an incredulous laugh, and a remark from the baron that he could buy any country magistrate in Russia for fifty kopeks (eighteen-pence).—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

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LOT No. 4.—All that Oart of Cocoanut Plantations situate at Mahim and called Papereo, and bounded on the East by the Compoundjwall of the above Oart, on the West by the Public Mahim Road, on the North by the Oart of a Bhattia, and on the South by the Oart lately belonging to Bungsallee Chutterbooz Davidass, and numbered under Pension and Tax under No. 127 in the Collector's books.

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These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The follo ing may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction English rates of Assurers reaching Europe. Promp [illegible] Policies. No charge for E try-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums m be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners rem nerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assig ment of Policies registered without charge. Assuran may be revived within six months of the date on whi [illegible] Civil rates charged on lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointmen Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made pa able in London at the rate of Two Shillings sterling p Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, a Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and For [illegible] persons wishing to effect Assurance, w be forwarded free on application being made to the Agen

Holders of Policies in the original companies shou send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretari

Bombay July 1861.